

New Brunswick. Lands and Mines, Dept. of
Information for intending settlers ...
Fredericton, N.B., 1879.

Gov. 102
N.B.

N.B. Adams & Co. 1879

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

INFORMATION

FOR

INTENDING SETTLERS,

WITH A

DESCRIPTION AND MAP OF THE SETTLEMENTS

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE

"FREE GRANTS" AND "LABOUR" ACTS,

ALSO,

GENERAL INFORMATION

RESPECTING THE

PROVINCE,

AND THE

MEANS OF PROCURING GRANTS OF CROWN LANDS.

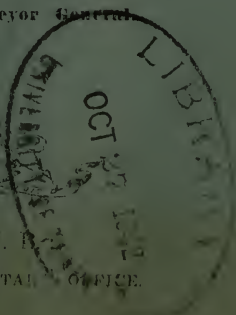
HON. MICHAEL ADAMS, Surveyor General.

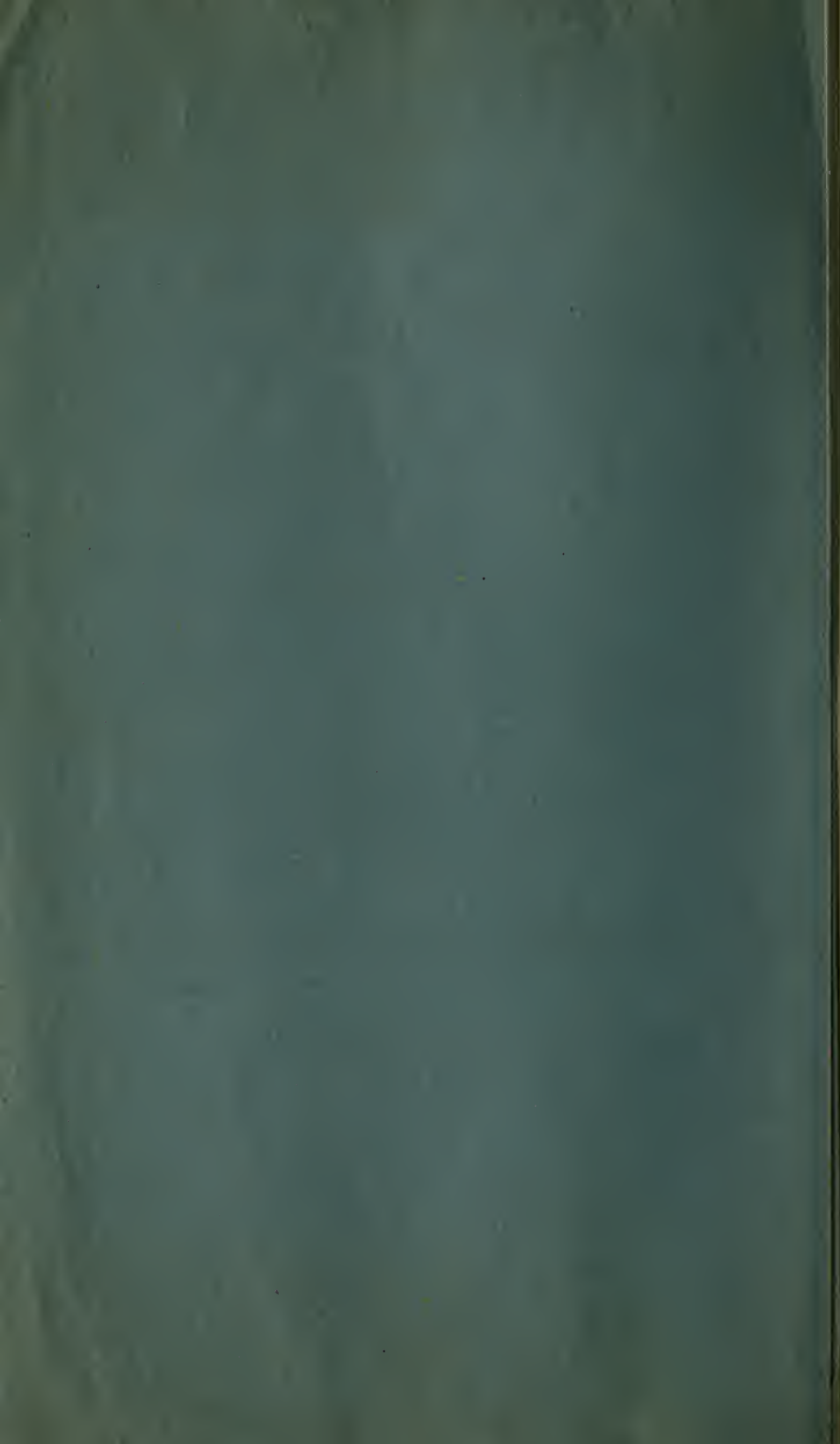


FREDERICTON, N. B.

PRINTED AT THE EVENING "STAR" OFFICE.

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Exposition de la ville de
Paris, 1889

Année 1889

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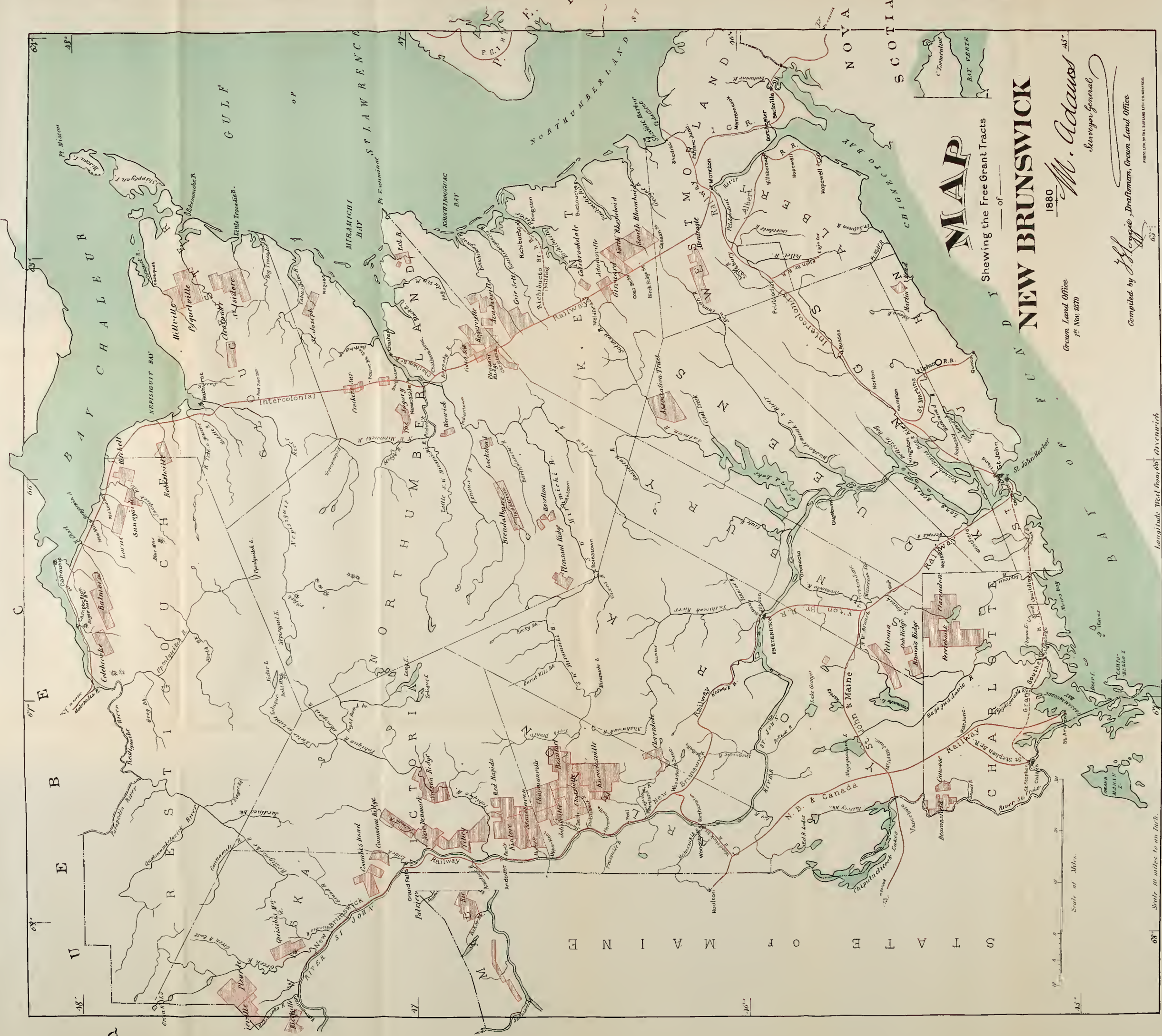
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MAP

Showing the Free Grant Tracts

NEW BRUNSWICK

1880

M. Adams
Surveyor General

Green Land Office
1st Nov. 1879

Compiled by *J. Hoggie*, Draftsman, Green Land Office

Scale of Miles.
0 10 20 30
0 10 20 30 40
Scale 40 miles to an Inch.

Longitude West from Greenwich

PROBLY BY THE SURVEYOR GENERAL

PREFACE.

THIS PAMPHLET is issued at the instance of the Government of New Brunswick, and the facts contained herein are compiled from the most reliable information now on file in the Crown Land Department.

A passing notice will be given of the Province of New Brunswick as a whole; but the chief aim is to give such information respecting the Crown Lands of the Province as will assist intending settlers in making their selections.

New Brunswick is generally admitted to be a promising Agricultural Country, and much is told of its resources in the following works which can be obtained on application at the office of the Provincial Secretary, Fredericton:

"The Report of Professor J. F. W. Johnson, F. R. S.," who was employed by the Government in 1849.

"A Hand Book of Information for Emigrants to New Brunswick," by M. H. Perley, Esquire, issued in 1857.

"New Brunswick as a Home for Emigrants," by James Edgar, issued in 1860.

"New Brunswick as a Home for Emigrants," by W. R. M. Burtis, issued in 1860.

A similar work by Samuel Watts, prepared under the direction of the Government, and issued in 1870.

"Statistics of British North America," by Alexander Munro, issued in 1862.

The reader will find the different settlements already established throughout the Province, described as fully as possible under the Title of the "Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE Province of New Brunswick, one of the eight Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, is bounded on the North by the Province of Quebec, the Restigouche River and Baie des Chaleurs; on the East by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, which divides it from Prince Edward Island; on the South by a small portion of the Province of Nova Scotia, Chignecto Bay and the Bay of Fundy; on the West by the River St. Croix and the State of Maine of the United States of America.

New Brunswick is divided into fifteen Counties, viz:—

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. Restigouche. | 9. Kings. |
| 2. Gloucester. | 10. Queens, |
| 3. Northumberland, | 11. Sunbury, |
| 4. Kent, | 12. York, |
| 5. Westmorland. | 13. Carleton. |
| 6. Albert, | 14. Victoria, |
| 7. St. John, | 15. Madawaska. |
| 8. Charlotte, | |

Counties and Parishes will appear in tabulated form, alphabetically arranged in the Appendix.

The Area of New Brunswick as given by the Census of 1870,—1 is 17,393,410 acres or about 27,177 square miles. The greatest length of New Brunswick is from North to South, a distance of about 230 miles, and the greatest width is about 190 miles, with a sea-board of some 545 miles.

The Population in 1861 was 252,047, and in 1871 it reached 285,777, showing an increase in ten years of 33,730. At the present time (1879) it would probably reach something over 310,000.

The following table gives the areas in acres of the different Counties, and the estimated quantities of land already granted or located by the Crown, together with the quantities still remaining at the disposal of the Government up to 31st October, 1878:—

County.	Total Contents.	Acres granted or located.	Acres Vacant.
Restigouche,	1,849,000	202,144	1,646,856
Gloucester,	1,077,960	427,069	650,891
Northumberland,	3,046,640	1,042,060	2,004,580
Kent,	1,101,000	576,846	524,154
Westmorland,	822,000	694,234	127,766
Albert,	429,000	343,738	85,262
St. John,	374,810	347,146	27,664
Charlotte,	847,000	421,127	425,873
Kings,	901,000	755,356	145,644
Queens,	947,000	618,323	328,677
Sunbury,	770,000	433,275	336,725
York,	2,222,000	1,389,339	832,661
Carleton,	826,800	764,335	62,465
Victoria,	1,208,200	1,060,173	148,027
Madawaska,	971,000	738,639	232,361
	17,393,410	9,753,804	7,639,606

The total contents in the above table are taken from the Census of 1870,—1, excepting Carleton, Victoria, and Madawaska Counties, which have been changed in area by alterations of County lines. The other amounts are roughly estimated, but will be found sufficiently correct for all practical purposes. The table includes the amount of all grants to the New Brunswick Railway Company.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Soil of New Brunswick is capable of producing great quantities of grain and fruits, as well as root crops. Hay is grown in abundance on the “intervalles” or low lands, and the yield on the high lands is from one to three tons per acre. Wheat, oats, buckwheat, rye, barley and flax grow well in the country. Potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, celery, lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers, pumpkins, squashes, etc., thrive in all parts. Apples, plums, cherries, goose-berries and currants are the common fruit crops, but strawberries, and raspberries are also common.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Saint John situated on the mouth of the River Saint John. It is the Commercial Capital of New Brunswick, and has a population of about 45,000, including the town of Portland. It does an immense shipping business with foreign and local markets, and

is largely engaged in manufactures of many kinds. Its harbor may be reckoned among the finest on the Continent, and is open during all seasons of the year. As a shipping port Saint John ranks fourth in the British Empire. The following article taken from the *Daily Telegraph* of January 27th, 1879, will give an idea of the amount of its shipping:—

THE SHIPPING OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—“To-day, in accordance with our custom, we present our readers with a list of all the vessels registered in this Province, and remaining on the registry books of the several ports on the 31st December, 1878. It is gratifying to be able to note that the tonnage of the Province, as a whole, has increased, as will be seen by the following comparison of the tonnage on the 31st December of 1877 and 1878 respectively:—

TONNAGE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

				31st Dec., 1878.		31st Dec., 1877.	
				No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Ships, ....	....	....	....	97	126,228	105	134,198
Barques,....	....	....	....	189	139,192	168	119,838
Barquentines, ....	....	....	....	11	5,193	13	6,106
Brigs, ....	..	....	....	9	2,588	11	3,318
Brigantines, ....	....	....	....	66	18,920	69	20,025
Schooners, ....	....	....	....	542	27,506	538	29,034
Woodboats, ....	....	....	....	163	10,087	160	9,897
Sloops, ....	....	....	....	5	74	5	86
Ketch, ....	....	....	....	1	51	1	41
Steamers, ....	....	....	....	59	5,926	63	6,914
				1,162	335,965	1,133	329,459

It will be seen from the above that during the year the province has increased its shipping by 29 vessels and 6,506 tons; not a large gain by any means, but still something.”

“The following table shows the tonnage of the port of St. John on the 31st December, 1878 and 1877 respectively:—

TONNAGE OF ST. JOHN.

				31st Dec., 1878.		31st Dec., 1877.	
				No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Ships, ....	....	....	....	91	119,245	101	130,210
Barques,....	....	....	....	137	101,714	126	89,542
Barquentines, ....	....	....	....	9	4,612	11	5,325
Brigs, ....	....	....	....	7	2,184	9	2,914
Brigantines, ....	....	....	....	50	14,013	53	14,805
Schooners, ....	....	....	....	245	18,669	259	20,433
Woodboats, ....	....	....	....	163	10,087	160	9,897
Sloops, ....	....	....	....	2	23	3	48
Ketch, ....	....	....	....	1	51	1	41
Steamers, ....	....	....	....	50	5,418	53	7,389
				775	276,016	776	279,604

It will thus be seen that the tonnage of St. John slightly decreased during the year. The causes of the decrease were of an abnormal and unusual character, and not likely to be repeated. Still, notwithstanding this decrease, St. John still stands far ahead of every other Canadian port, and is still the fourth port in the British Empire in point of tonnage.”—*Telegraph*, Jan. 29, 1879.

Fredericton the Capital of New Brunswick is situated on the South-West bank of the River Saint John, about ninety miles above the City of Saint John. Its streets run at right angles, and are adorned with trees, which add greatly to its appearance during the summer and autumn months. The House of Assembly, Government House, and the different Departmental offices, the University of New Brunswick (formerly King's College), and the Provincial Normal School are located here. Considerable trade in lumber is done here, principally in deals, shingles, clap-boards, railway sleepers, etc. The population may be estimated at about 7,000.

Among the other towns of the Province may be mentioned the following, varying in population from 1,000 to 3,000 or more:—

In Restigouche County,—		Dalhousie and Campbellton.
" Gloucester	"	— Bathurst and Caraquet.
" Northumberland"		— Newcastle, Chatham, Douglastown, Nelson, Blackville, Boiestown and Doaktown.
" Kent	"	— Richibucto, Buctouche, Kingston.
" Westmorland	"	— Moncton, Shediac, Sackville and Dorchester.
" Albert	"	— Hopewell and Hillsborough.
" Charlotte	"	— St. Stephen and St. Andrews.
" Carleton	"	— Woodstock.
" Victoria	"	— Grand Falls and Andover.
" Madawaska	"	— Edmundston.
" King's	"	— Hampton, Kingston, Sussex, Rothsay
" Queen's	"	— Gagetown.
" Sunbury	"	— Oromocto.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

The Saint John, Miramichi, Restigouche, Saint Croix, Petitcodiac, Richibucto and Nepisiguit are the principal Rivers, but the whole face of the Province is intersected with Rivers of different magnitude.

The River Saint John takes its rise in the State of Maine, between 450 and 500 miles from the sea. For some distance it forms the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, and after running through the Counties of Madawaska, Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury, Queens, Kings and Saint John, N. B., it discharges itself into the Bay of Fundy. It is navigable for large vessels from Saint John to Fredericton, a distance of ninety miles, but shallow bottomed steamers ply as far as Woodstock, and boats run to Grand Falls during rainy seasons. It is a highway of trade during the summer months for crafts of many kinds, which on the down trips bring deals, shingles, clap-boards, etc., to market, and

on the up trips articles for the use of farmers on the river sides. Large quantities of fish, including salmon, shad, bass and sturgeon, are caught all along the river.

SCENERY, ETC. Wide intervalles lie along this river, the soil of which is very fertile. The scenery is of the most magnificent description, ever varying in freshness and beauty. Large quantities of lumber, cut on the river and its tributaries, are driven in rafts, in spring, down the river to Saint John.

The Miramichi takes its rise in the County of Carleton and runs easterly to and through York and Northumberland Counties, and empties into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Immense quantities of lumber are driven down this river to supply the many milling establishments along its banks, some of which are the finest in the Province. Its lumber exports are only exceeded in New Brunswick by that of Saint John. It is navigable for vessels of the largest class from its mouth to Nelson, a distance of forty-six miles. Its natural manufacturing facilities are excellent, and their value is greatly increased by having at Newcastle a deep water terminus of the Intercolonial Railway and the Chatham Branch Railway, intersecting the Intercolonial Railway at Nelson, affording inter-communication and connection with the outside world. During the spring and fall freshets steamers ply with little difficulty on the South West Branch, a distance of fifty miles above Newcastle, and on the North West Branch to Red Bank, as also to the mouth of the River at all seasons of the year. The branches of the Miramichi extend over and drain fully one quarter of the Province. It is noted for its fisheries: Salmon, Lobster, Trout, Bass, Smelt, etc., are exported in enormous quantities to Great Britain, United States and elsewhere during the whole year.

The Restigouche for a considerable distance forms the northern boundary of the Province (which it divides from Quebec) and discharges into Baie des Chaleurs. Much lumber is also cut and driven on this river. The harbor affords security to all vessels, for its depth of water and safety of anchorage.

The Saint Croix divides the State of Maine from the province of New Brunswick at its south western part. Its source is a chain of large lakes called the Cheputnecticook Lakes. A small steamer runs for twenty-four miles on these lakes up to Princetown. Considerable lumber is still cut in the vicinity of the river, but the largest part has been culled some time since.

The Petitcodiac discharges into the Shepody Bay, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, after running through the fertile and grass-growing counties of Westmorland and Albert.

The Richibucto is the largest river, excepting the Miramichi. It empties into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

The Nepisiguit takes its rise in Northumberland County, near the head waters of the Tobique River, a branch of the River

Saint John. It runs easterly and northerly and discharges into Baie des Chaleurs. It is not navigable for large vessels. Tourists visit its waters every summer to fish with the fly for salmon. The Pabineau Falls, nine miles from its mouth, and the Grand Falls, twelve miles farther up the river, are noted for their rugged beauty and picturesque surroundings.

The Baie des Chaleurs abound in Mackerel, Salmon, Cod and Lobsters. There are a number of factories for packing Lobsters along its shores.

FORESTS.

The forests abound with a large variety of trees. Among the principal growths may be mentioned the Spruce, Pine, Birch, Beech, Maple, Tamarack, Hemlock and Cedar.

THE SPRUCE TREE is now the most valuable of all the varieties, being the most plentiful, and most extensively used in ship building. It is also from this tree that the principal part of the sawn lumber exported from the Province is manufactured.

THE PINE TREE, of which there are several varieties, was in former years very plentiful, but is now comparatively scarce. It is a much finer wood than the Spruce, and the lumber manufactured from it is much sought after, from the ease with which it can be worked and from the beautifully smooth finish it takes. It is used to a great extent for the trimmings of buildings and sometimes for furniture.

THE BIRCH is largely used in ship building, but when exported is generally in the form of what is called square or ton timber.

THE BEECH is somewhat like the Birch, though more brittle, but the grain not so close. Beech, Birch and Maple are the best and most used for fuel.

THE MAPLE is a very valuable wood. It is extensively used in the manufacture of furniture, and for many other purposes. A variety called Bird's-eye Maple is susceptible of a most beautiful polish, and the peculiarity of the grain, being spotted, makes it much sought after for fancy tables, chairs, boxes, etc. From the sap of the maple the settler in New Brunswick can make his own sugar and molasses. The sap is taken from the tree by making a hole in the bark and inserting a spout or spile, which conveys the sap into a vessel placed to receive it. When the sap is secured, it is boiled down until of the proper consistency, when it is allowed to cool; this makes the honey or molasses. If sugar be required the syrup must be subjected to more boiling, and when thick enough, it is run into moulds of any desired shape, and allowed to remain until hardened. The extraction of the sap does not injure the tree for eight or ten years if it be tapped with care.

The honey sells in the markets of the cities for from eighty cents to one dollar per gallon, and the sugar realises from eight to fifteen cents per pound.

TAMARACK is used in the numerous ship yards for knees, frame work, plank, treenails, etc. It is a comparatively scarce wood.

HEMLOCK is principally cut for its bark, which is used in the many tanneries throughout the Province in the manufacture of leather. At present there is a great demand for this bark, and unless more stringent measures be used for the preservation of this valuable tree, before many years the supply will be exhausted. The lumber cut from this tree is now coming into more general use than formerly, being used for the inner covering of buildings. It lasts well under water and is therefore used for wharves, etc. It is also much used for stable floors.

THE CEDAR makes the best fencing that the farmer can have, as its lasting qualities are proverbial. It may lie exposed to the weather for many years without any perceptible change in its soundness. It is therefore largely used for the exposed work of bridges.

Many other varieties of trees grow in the forests of New Brunswick, but they are not yet of sufficient commercial value to entitle them to notice here.

The best settlement land, or land for agricultural purposes, is generally conceded to be that which is timbered with *hard-wood*, that is Birch, Beech and Maple; but the different qualities of soil as judged by the growth of trees, will be more fully treated of further on.

RAILWAYS.

There are a number of Railway lines in the Province. Beginning at Saint John, the railway centre, and going North and East, we have the Intercolonial Railway running to Moncton and thence to Halifax, in Nova Scotia. From Moncton a branch line runs to Shediac, while the main Intercolonial Railway runs North from Moncton through the Counties of Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche, crossing the Restigouche River, the northern boundary of the Province, at Metapedia and thence to the City of Quebec.

The Chatham Branch line connects Chatham with the Intercolonial Railway at Chatham Junction, six miles from Newcastle. Another branch line connects Salisbury, in Westmorland County, with Hopewell, in Albert County; another runs from Pettitcodiac Station to Elgin, Albert County, both feeders of the Intercolonial Railway.

Returning to Saint John, and going westward, is the Saint John and Maine Railway, connecting Saint John and Bangor, State of Maine, crossing the Western boundary of the Province at Vanceborough.

Another line called the New Brunswick and Canada Railway runs from Woodstock, Carleton County, to St. Andrews and St. Stephen, in Charlotte County, and crosses the Saint John and Maine Railway at McAdam Junction.

The New Brunswick Railway starts at Gibson, on the North-East side of the River Saint John, opposite Fredericton, and runs to Edmundston in Madawaska County. It has a branch running into Woodstock from Woodstock Junction, and another running from the mouth of the Tobique River to Caribou, in the State of Maine.

The St. Martins' and Upham Railway runs from Hampton Station, Intercolonial Railway, to Quaco, on the shore of the Bay of Fundy, in Saint John County.

Other lines are in course of construction, but not yet completed.

An idea of the Railway facilities of the Province may be thus summarized:—A traveller may leave Edmundston, in the North-Western portion of the Province, travel South and East to Fredericton, South and East to Saint John, East, North and West to Campbellton or Dalhousie, in Restigouche County, thus making an almost entire circuit of the Province: and within about forty hours from the time of starting.

ROADS.

Good wagon roads intersect the Province in all directions where settlements have been formed. Large expenditures are made yearly by the Government for keeping these roads in repair, and in addition to this each resident in the country districts is taxed an amount, according to the value of his property, for such repairs. Many residents in the country districts, instead of paying the amount of road tax in cash, perform work on the roads to an amount equivalent to the amount of tax: fifty cents in cash being equivalent to one day's work on the roads. By this means the roads throughout the Province are generally kept in good order and at little expense to the resident.

TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL FACILITIES.

Telegraphic Lines are established throughout all parts of the Province, connecting the principal towns and larger villages with each other, and with the outside world by means of the ocean Cables. Each line of Railway has its telegraph wire, and along many of the great roads the wires also extend, giving every facility

for news and information between the most remote parts of the Province. The rate for sending a despatch within the Province is generally twenty-five cents for ten words, and one cent for each additional word.

The postal facilities are also remarkably good, even the most remote and sparsely settled districts having their regular mail. Letter postage from any point in New Brunswick to any point in the Dominion of Canada or the United States is but three cents per half ounce in weight, or under, while the postage to England is only five cents for the same weight.

SCHOOLS.

The Schools of the Province are free, and supported by direct taxation and by grants of money from Government. A sum amounting to one-fifth of the annual revenue is expended by the Government for educational purposes. School districts are laid off over all the settled parts of the Province, and, with few exceptions, schools are established in them. The Provincial Normal School at Fredericton is supported by Government, and is designed to fit students for systematic school teaching. Being free to all, many students from all parts of the Province attend each term (five months) receiving licenses to teach at the end of each term. Few teachers remain out of employment. The schools are well attended, and the means of procuring a thorough English education are within the reach of all.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It will be seen by a perusal of the foregoing, that New Brunswick is well advanced in public works, railways, roads, schools, telegraph and postal facilities, etc., and in addition to these it has many advantages as an agricultural country, among which are its ready access to markets and its comparatively low rate of taxation. The generous provisions made by the Government for the actual settler, are inducing many to occupy our lands, and in a few years, by industry and perseverance they will be enabled to make comfortable homes for themselves and their families.

By reference to the tables published in the Appendix much general information regarding the Province may be obtained.

FREE GRANTS SETTLEMENTS.

Numerous settlements have been established throughout the Province under the "Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands." Below will be found descriptions of the situation, extent, quality of land, average crop, etc., of the different settlements, and in each case the Commissioner's name and address is given.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

BALMORAL.

Balmoral is in the County of Restigouche, Parish of Dalhousie, about six miles South-East from Campbellton, and about ten miles South West from the Town of Dalhousie; and lies within five miles of the Intercolonial Railway. It contains 13,000 acres; already taken, 5,500 acres; still vacant, 7,500 acres.

The lots are numbered thus:— From A to H and 1 to 39 in the North Range, and from 21 to 67 in the South Range. Lots A to H and 1 to 39 in the North Range, and Lots 21 to 41 in the South Range contain 100 acres each. Lots from 42 to 67 in the South Range are 200 acre Lots. This settlement, if need be, may be extended to the Southward, as large tracts of vacant land lie in that direction. To reach the settlement, if at Campbellton, one goes via the Tobique Road, so called, a distance of nine miles, or if at Dalhousie via the Eel River Road, a distance of twelve miles. Campbellton and Dalhousie are reached from the Eastern and Southern portions of the Province by the Intercolonial Railway. The soil is rich and loamy, being timbered with Maple, Birch, Spruce and Cedar. The average crops given below, are taken from those raised in surrounding settlements, Balmoral being yet not sufficiently far advanced to furnish the information.

Buckwheat per acre, 60 bushels, worth per bushel, 30 cents.

Oats	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	30	"
Wheat	"	"	25	"	"	"	"	\$1,50	"
Rye	"	"	30	"	"	"	"	1,00	"
Potatoes	"	"	80	"	"	"	"	40	"
Turnips	"	"	100	"	"	"	"	20	"
Carrots	"	"	120	"	"	"	"	30	"
Hay	"	"	2 tons	"	"	"	"	per ton, \$10,00	

The produce to be raised may be disposed of either at Campbellton or Dalhousie or shipped by rail to any part of New Brunswick, or Westerly to the Province of Quebec. There is a post office and a school house in the settlement, and Divine service is held in the latter building for the present, by a minister of the Church of England, from Dalhousie, there being no resident clergyman. The people are English and French, of various denominations. The advantages of the settlement are its good farming lands, which are valuable for their timber, its ready and convenient markets, and the facilities on Eel River (which runs through the settlement) for the erection of mills, etc. The Commissioner, Alexander Stewart, Esq., lives at Dalhousie, from whom further information, regarding the Settlement may be obtained, either by letter or personally.

COLEBROOKE.

Colebrooke is in Restigouche County, in the Parish of Addington, or five miles South of Campbellton and North-West of Balmoral. It contains 5,700 acres, of which 2,300 acres are taken up, leaving still vacant 3,400 acres. The lots are numbered from No. 50 to 104, 106 and 108, and contain 100 acres each. The settlement is well watered by Christopher and Walker Brooks and their branches. The means of approach is via the Tobique Road, from Campbellton, a distance of five miles. It has good loamy soil, timbered with Birch, Maple, Beech, Spruce and Cedar. The crops are similar to those raised in Balmoral. The market is at Campbellton, five miles from the settlement. Owing to the recent opening of the settlement there is neither post office, church nor school. The settlers are generally native born and of French descent. There is a grist and saw mill within two miles of the settlement, and the Intercolonial Railway runs within five miles of it.

SUNNYSIDE.

Sunnyside is in the Parish of Durham, County of Restigouche, on the North-West side of the Jacquet River, six miles South of Baie des Chaleurs, and the same distance from the Intercolonial Railway. It contains 3,298 acres, of which 2,198 acres are applied for, vacant, 1,100 acres. The lots are numbered from No. 1 to No. 9, Range 1, and from No. 1 to No. 24, Range 2. The majority of the lots contain 100 acres each. This settlement is reached by going from Jacquet River Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, along the Bay shore to a bye-road known as the Black Road, which runs Southerly to the settlement. The soil is of a gravelly nature, but in some parts the land is low and damp. The timber is maple,

birch, beech, oak, pine, spruce, cedar, fir, ash, elm and poplar. The crops raised are as below:—

Buckwheat	per acre,	20 bushels,	worth	per bushel,	40 cents.
Oats	" "	24	" "	" "	30 "
Wheat	" "	15	" "	" "	\$1.40 "
Potatoes	" "	80	" "	" "	40 "
Turnips	" "	60	" "	" "	24 "
Hay	" "	1½ tons	" "	" "	ton \$9,00

The principal market is at Jacquet River Station, within easy distance of the settlement. There is a school house, but neither church nor post office. This settlement has been established for a short time only, but reports from the late Commissioner state that it is in a flourishing condition. The Commissioner is Angus McLean, Esq., whose address is Sunnyside, Durham, Restigouche County.

LORNE.

Lorne lies in the Parishes of Colborne and Durham, in Restigouche County, five miles South of Baie des Chaleurs, West of Sunnyside settlement, between Benjamin and Jacquet Rivers. It contains 7,000 acres; applied for, 1,000 acres; vacant, 6,000 acres. The lots are numbered from No. 101 to No. 170, and contain 100 acres each. In the vicinity of this settlement and of Sunnyside and of Mitchell are large tracts of ungranted Crown Lands, all of which can be extended at any time, when required. This settlement is reached by a bye-road leading South from the mouth of Lanison Creek to near the Eastern end of the settlement, thence Westerly by a road called the Doyle Road running toward Benjamin River. The soil is gravelly, with some low lands and swamps, and the timber is a mixed growth of hard and soft woods. The principal market will be about five miles distant, at the mouths of Naslie's and Lanison Creeks, on the Baie des Chaleurs. No post office, church, or school has yet been established. The settlers are Scotch and French, the former Presbyterians, the latter Roman Catholics. The lands and location of the settlement are equally advantageous with those of the other settlements in Restigouche County, and the crops are of the same quantity and quality. The Commissioner is Thomas Hays, Jr., whose post office address is Jacquet River Settlement.

MITCHELL.

Mitchell Settlement is in Restigouche County, in the Parish of Durham, North-east from Sunnyside, East of Jacquet River, and about five miles South of Baie des Chaleurs. It contains 5,200 acres; applied for, 2,400 acres; vacant, 2,800 acres. The lots are numbered from No. 108 to 111, 126 to 140, 151, 153, 155, 157 and 158 to 186, and each lot contains one hundred acres. The road leading to this settlement starts from the shore of Baie des Chaleurs, near the mouth of Armstrong's Brook, and is known as

Pride's Road. The soil is dry and loamy and the wood is chiefly maple and yellow birch. The crops raised are about the same in quantity as the other settlements of Restigouche County. The market for produce raised is principally at Jacquet River Station, some six miles distant. The settlers are Scotch, Irish and French. The roads in the vicinity are good, and in the settlement itself there are many opportunities for making maple sugar, the maple tree being abundant. The Commissioner for the settlement is Oliver Pride, Esq., Durham Parish, Restigouche County.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

ST. ISIDORE.

This settlement is situated in the Parishes of Saumarez and Inkerman, in the County of Gloucester, on and North of Little Tracadie River. It contains 18,000 acres; taken up, 13,500; vacant, 4,500. The lots are numbered from No. 1 to No. 150, and each lot contains 100 acres. Vacant Crown Lands lie to the North, West, and South of this tract, so that the settlement may be extended at any time. The tract is well watered by the branches of Little Tracadie River. The means of approach is by the main post road around the coast from Chatham to Bathurst. A good wagon road, after a distance of three miles, leads from this road to the settlement. The soil is light but good, and the land is timbered with beech, maple and yellow birch. The following is given as an average of the crops raised:—

Buckwheat	per acre,	30	bushels,	worth	per bushel,	\$1,00	cts.
Oats	"	30	"	"	"	40	"
Wheat	"	20	"	"	"	\$2,00	"
Rye	"	30	"	"	"	1,00	"
Potatoes	"	200	"	"	"	30	"
Turnips	"	200	"	"	"	20	"
Hay	"	2	tons	"	"	ton	\$10,00

The principal markets for produce raised in this settlement are at Tracadie and Miramichi. There is a post office, church and school house in the settlement. The settlers are of French descent, and of the Roman Catholic religion. The Commissioner is John Young, Esq., who may be addressed at Tracadie, Gloucester County.

PACQUETVILLE.

This settlement lies South of Millville, in the Parish of Inkerman, County of Gloucester, South-West from Caraquet Bay, and South of South-West branch Caraquet River. The settlement is divided into Pacquetville North and Pacquetville South, and each part is divided into two Ranges, viz: North Range and South

Range. The whole settlement contains 19,900 acres; taken up, 8,300 acres; leaving still vacant, 11,600 acres. This vacancy is principally in Pacquetville South. The lots in Pacquetville North are numbered from No. 1 North to 50 North, and from 1 South to 51 South. In Pacquetville South from No. 52 North to 98 North and 101 and 102 North and No. 1 and 2 South and from No. 5 South to No. 51 South. Pockmouche River runs through part of the South Range of Pacquetville South. The means of approach to this settlement is from Caraquet Bridge along the main Caraquet Road for about 6 miles to B. Landry's, thence by a road running Southerly, about 3 miles, to a road running through the settlement. The soil is light and dry, and the land wooded with hardwood and spruce. The crops reported for this settlement are below the average of those in other settlements of the Province. The market is at the mill, in Milville settlement, distant some 4 miles. There is a post office and church in the settlement, but no school. The settlers are Acadians, and Roman Catholics. The saw mill at Millville, only 4 miles distant, is of great convenience to the settlers. The Commissioner is Juste Hache, Esq., whose address is Caraquet, Gloucester County.

MILLVILLE.

This settlement is situate in the Parishes of Caraquet and Inkerman, County of Gloucester, between Pacquetville settlement and the S. W. Branch of Caraquet River. It contains 5,931 acres, most of which have been already applied for, only a few lots being still vacant. As it immediately adjoins Pacquetville on the North, it may be said to be a part of the same settlement. The lots are numbered from No. 1 to No. 63, and vary in size from 100 acres down; but the majority of lots contain 100 acres each. The settlement is reached by the Maine Caraquet Road, from Caraquet Bridge, about twelve miles distant. The soil is generally dry and of a fair quality, and is timbered with hardwood and spruce intermixed. The crops raised are much the same in quantity and quality as in the other settlements lying in the same part of the Province. It has a post office but no school house or church. The settlers are French, natives of this Province, and of the Roman Catholic religion. The saw and grist mill in the immediate settlement is convenient and of much advantage to the new settlers. Juste Hache, Esq., the Commissioner for Pacquetville, is also Commissioner for this settlement.

MISCOU ISLAND.

A Free Grants Settlement has been established on this Island for some time, and all the land fit for settlement has been allotted. The Island is easily reached by water from Little Shippegan Harbor. The crops raised on this Island during the past year compare favorably with those of other settlements on the main

land; and the settlers are enabled to procure fish of various kinds in the vicinity of the Island. The produce raised is consumed at home. A post office and school house are established here. The inhabitants are French, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. The Commissioner is Alex. Boyd, Esq.

ROBERTVILLE.

This settlement lies in the Parish of Beresford, in the County of Gloucester, from 5 to 6 miles W. of Baie de Chaleurs on Nigadoo River, and within about 5 miles of the Intercolonial Railway. It contains 5,000 acres; applied for, 2,600 acres; vacant, 2,400 acres. The lots are numbered from No. 1 to No. 59, and contain 100 acres each. The "Petit Rocher Church Road" leads to this settlement. The soil is a soft clay of a good quality, and timbered with birch and maple with a few large pine. Oats, wheat, potatoes, turnips and hay grow well. A market is found at the Petit Rocher Station on the I. C. Railway, five miles distant. The settlers are French Acadians. The land is good, can be easily cleared, and is well adapted to growing hay. The Commissioner is Jerome Roy, Esq. Address Petit Rocher Station, I. C. Railway.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

CARLETON, I. C. R.

This tract includes Barnaby River, Rogerville and Pleasant Ridge Settlements, and lies on both sides of the I. C. Railway in the vicinity of Carleton Station—all in the Parish of Nelson, County of Northumberland. The whole tract contains 23,368 acres; already applied for, 12,965 acres; remaining vacant, 10,403 acres. The lots are numbered as follows:—No. 1 to 32 and 66 to 70 on I. C. Railway, No. 1 to 62, 71 to 98, 100 to 133 and B. C. D. E. G. H. I. J. K. M., east of I. C. R., and 33 to 96 west of I. C. R. You reach this settlement by the Intercolonial Railroad to Carleton Station, from which roads lead to and through the different settlements. The soil is gravelly, mixed with clay, and is well wooded with maple, birch, beech, hemlock and scattering spruce and other soft wood. Below is given an average of the crops raised in the settlement:—

Oats	per acre, 60 bushels, worth per bushel,	50 cents.
Wheat	" 24 " " "	\$1.60 "
Buckwheat	" 75 " " "	70 "
Rye	" 50 " " "	1.00 "
Potatoes	" 200 " " "	40 "
Turnips	" 300 " " "	33 "
Carrots	" 250 " " "	75 "
Beets	" 350 " " "	70 "
Hay	" 2 tons " ton	12.00

Markets may be had in the settlement, or by shipping per rail to Moncton, Newcastle or Chatham. There is a convenient post office at Carleton Station, and three school districts are laid off, in which it is the intention to have school houses erected. There is also one church in the settlement. The settlers are chiefly French with some English families, all native born. The denominations are Roman Catholic and Episcopalian. This settlement has the advantage of excellent railway accommodation; also a fine river, Barnaby, and its branches, watering the whole settlement. The land is well wooded with ship and other valuable timber, and in the vicinity of the settlement may be found several wild meadows on which large quantities of wild hay are cut. Thomas Doolan, Esq., the Commissioner, may be addressed at Nelson, Northumberland County, and any further information regarding the settlement may be obtained from him.

THE SUGARY

Is a settlement recently surveyed in the Parish of North Esk, Northumberland County. It lies N.W. of Newcastle, S.W. of the Chaplain Island Road, and North of the N.W. Miramichi River. The settlement contains 3,989 acres; already applied for, 3,491 acres; leaving still vacant, 498 acres. The lots are numbered from No. 1 to No. 40, and with few exceptions contain 100 acres each. A road is laid out completely through the settlement, connecting with the Chaplain Island Road at a point about six and one half miles from Newcastle. Supposing the traveller to have arrived at Newcastle, to reach the Sugary he must take the Chaplain Island Road for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles when he meets the road surveyed through the settlement. The soil is good, consisting of clay and a sandy loam, and is timbered with maple, birch, poplar and spruce. Newcastle's is the nearest post office, and as yet there are no churches or schools. The settlers are natives of New Brunswick of various nationalities and creeds. The situation of the settlement is dry and wholesome; the lots are well watered with springs; grain and vegetables will grow well in such a soil; while pasture is abundant. The Commissioner for the settlement is Alex. Atchison, Esq., whose post office address will be Newcastle, Northumberland Co.; and who will gladly furnish information to intending settlers.

NORTH OF NEWCASTLE ON I. C. R.

This settlement lies on both sides of the I. C. Railway, North of Newcastle, in the Parish of Newcastle and County of Northumberland. It is reached from Newcastle by the I. C. Railway and by a road leading from Newcastle thereon. It contains about 5,000 acres; applied for, about 1,500; vacant, 3,500. The lots are numbered from 1 to 52, and the most of them contain 100 acres each. Large tracts of Crown Land in the vicinity of the I. C. Rail-

way and adjoining this settlement are still vacant. The crops raised are equal to those in other parts of the County, and the market for them is Newcastle. The Commissioner is Alex. Atchison, Esq., at Newcastle, Miramichi.

PLEASANT RIDGE

Is situate in the Parish of Ludlow, and County of Northumberland. It lies on Porter's Brook, North and East of the S.W. Miramichi, and about six miles North of Boiestown. It contains 3,800 acres; already applied for, 2,631 acres; leaving still vacant, 1,169 acres. The lots are numbered from No. 1 to No. 50, and the majority of the lots contain 100 acres each. Vacant Crown Land almost entirely surrounds the settlement, which, if needed, may be extended in any direction. To reach this settlement from Boiestown you ascend the S.W. Miramichi River for a short distance, cross this river and then take the "County Line" Road to "Cameron's," where the road leading to the settlement strikes off in an easterly direction. The soil is light and loamy and slightly inclined to be sandy, and is entirely free from stone. The timber is birch, beech, maple and cedar. The crops of the past season were good, and the prices realized slightly exceed those quoted for the foregoing settlements. A market may be found at Boiestown for farm produce, which is advantageously disposed of to lumbermen who operate in the vicinity, thus securing good prices, while the buyer gets his goods without having to transport them any great distance. The settlers are natives, and the denominations are Presbyterian, Catholic and Baptist. The Commissioner for this settlement is John Campbell, Esq., P. O. address, Boiestown, Northumberland.

SAINT JOSEPH

Is situate about four miles North of the mouth of Burnt Church River, Parish of Alnwick, County of Northumberland, and lies North of the Fair Isle Tract. This settlement contains 5,160 acres, and the lots are numbered from 1 to 52, each lot containing 100 acres excepting lots 51 and 52. This settlement has been but recently surveyed, and no settlers are yet allotted. The soil is generally heavy and rich, but a few lots in front are covered with a growth of spruce. The remaining lots are heavily wooded with yellow birch, maple and beech. The principal markets will be at Chatham, Douglastown and Newcastle, and to persons lumbering in the vicinity. The post office at Allen's, within easy distance, will answer all purposes for the present. The settler here will be convenient to the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and of Miramichi Bay. A good water power is within the tract which may be utilized when the settlement is sufficiently far advanced to require it.

WARWICK

Is situate in the Parish of Derby, County of Northumberland, between the North-West and South-West branches of the Miramichi River, on the road from Indiantown to Red Bank, and about eight miles West of the I. C. Railway. It contains 2,602 acres; applied for, 806 acres; vacant, 1,796 acres. The lots are numbered from No. 1 to No. 28, and the majority contain 100 acres each. The road from Indiantown to Red Bank, running through the settlement, makes it approachable from either of the branches of the Miramichi River. The land is good, and is timbered with birch, beech, maple, spruce, hemlock and cedar. The crops raised are reported equal to those in other settlements in the County, and the principal market for them is found at Newcastle. The settlers are of mixed nationality. There are a school house, post office, grist and saw mill, and churches at Red Bank, distant from the settlement but two and one half miles. The Commissioner for this settlement is John Keys, Esq., Red Bank, North Esk, Northumberland County.

HAZELTON.

This settlement lies in the Parish of Blissfield, in the County of Northumberland, on the North side of the S.W. Miramichi River, South of Bartholomews River, and East of Big Hole Brook. A road runs Northerly from the S.W. Miramichi River to and through the settlement. It contains 2,944 acres; taken, 1,900 acres; vacant, 1,044 acres. Large tracts of vacant Crown Land lie to the East and West of this settlement which may be surveyed as required. The land is of a fair quality and covered with a second growth of small trees; the whole tract having been burnt over at the time of the great Miramichi fire. The following crops are reported:—

Oats	per acre,	24 bushels,	worth per bushel,	40 to 50 cts.
Wheat	"	20 "	" "	\$1.00
Buckwheat	"	35 "	" "	60 "
Potatoes	"	200 "	" "	33 "
Turnips	"	400 "	" "	28 "
Carrots	"	200 "	" "	33 "
Beets	"	200 "	" "	33 "
Hay	"	2 tons,	" ton,	\$12.00

EEL RIVER.

This settlement lies in the Parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, on both sides of Eel River, which empties into the Miramichi Bay at Lower Baie du Vin. It contains 2,450 acres; taken, 1,417 acres; vacant, 1,033 acres. Large tracts of vacant Crown Land surround this settlement on all sides but the North. The soil is good and timbered with birch and spruce. The crops are reported as slightly less in quantity than those in

other settlements of the County, but the prices received for them are quoted somewhat in advance of the other settlements. The nearest market is at Chatham, twenty eight miles distant. The inhabitants are French, Roman Catholics. To reach this settlement from Chatham you take the Great Road leading to Richibucto, to Black River, thence down North side of said river (via Victoria Bridge) to Eel River; or you leave Chatham by way of Black Brook on South side of S.W Miramichi River, striking the road running through Lower Napan to Victoria Bridge, and thence to the settlement. The Commissioner is Jonathan Noble, Esq., Hardwicke, Northumberland Co.

LOCKSTEAD.

Is situated on the road from Fairley's Mill to Renous River, in the Parish of Blackville, County of Northumberland, and between Renous River and Bartholomews River. It contains 1,200 acres, all taken up, but the settlement may be extended in a westerly direction over a considerable distance through some excellent highland. The soil is good, timbered principally with hard wood. As the settlement has been but recently opened no reports of crops have been received. Blackville will be the nearest market for produce. Here are a post office, church and school: only one and one half miles from the settlement. The settlers are of mixed nationality and of various religions. The advantages claimed for this settlement are its convenience to the grist and saw mills at Blackville, its good market for produce, and its access by land and water to Newcastle or Chatham and the I. C. Railway, distant twenty six miles. The Commissioner is John L. Scofield, Esq., who can be addressed at Blackville, Northumberland Co.

COUNTY OF KENT.

RHOMBOID AND GIROUARD.

North Rhomboid, South Rhomboid and Girouard settlements may be said to be all in one tract, as they adjoin each other. They lie in the Parishes of Weldford, St. Mary's, Harcourt and Dundas, on both sides of the Buctouche River, and East of the I. C. Railway. South Rhomboid is part of a tract on the South side of the Buctouche River, while North Rhomboid and Girouard lie on the North side of said river. South Rhomboid contains 9,700 acres; already applied for, 4,600 acres; leaving still vacant, 5,100 acres. The lots are numbered from 1 to 97, and each lot contains 100 acres. North Rhomboid and Girouard contain 21,200 acres; already taken, 16,100 acres; leaving still vacant, 5,100 acres. The lots are numbered from 1 to 182, and from 173 to 202 West. The whole quantity remaining still vacant in the combined tracts

would thus be 11,800 acres. These settlements may be approached from Buctouche by a road on the North side of the river or from Coal Branch Station, from Birch Ridge siding and from Canaan Station on the I. C. Railway. The soil is fertile, and the timber a mixed growth of hard wood and soft wood, the former being more abundant. The following crops have been raised :--

Oats	per acre, 30 bushels, worth per bushel,	30 cents.
Wheat	" 15 " " "	\$1.50
Buckwheat	" 25 " " "	50 "
Rye	" 15 " " "	1.20
Potatoes	" 200 " " "	35 "
Turnips	" 250 " " "	25 "
Hay	" 2 tons. " per ton,	\$10.00

The principal market is at Moncton, now reached *via* the I. C. Railway. There are three school houses, a post office, and a church in the settlements. The settlers are principally Acadian French, and are Roman Catholics, except in Girouard, where nationality and creed are various. The Commissioner is Luke Johnson, Esq., address, St. Paul's, St. Mary's, Kent Co.

ACADIEVILLE

Is in the County of Kent, in the Parishes of Acadieville and Carleton, on the North side of the Kouchibouguac River, and East side of the I. C. Railway. Acadieville contains 11,500 acres; already applied for, 9,100 acres; leaving still vacant, 2,400 acres. The lots are numbered from No. 1 to No. 115, and the lots contain 100 acres each. Tweedie's Brook Settlement lies North of Acadieville, and contains 4,900 acres; of which are taken, 2,400 acres; leaving still vacant, 2,500 acres. The lots in Tweedie's Brook are numbered from No. 50 to No. 99. There are large tracts of vacant Crown Land in the vicinity North of Acadieville, and on the South side of Kouchibouguac River is a large tract already surveyed, known as Caie Settlement. The settlement may be reached by the I. C. Railway to Acadieville Siding or Carleton Station, thence by the Acadieville Road to the Settlement. The soil near the streams running through the settlement is deep and rich, but these strips are divided by spruce swamps. Parts where the soil may be said to be good are timbered with hard wood, such as birch, beech and maple, but the larger quantity is covered with spruce and other soft woods. The following is given as an average of the crops raised :—

Oats	per acre, 25 bushels, worth per bushel,	45 cents.
Wheat	" 18 " " "	\$1.20 "
Buckwheat	" 30 " " "	60 "
Rye	" 20 " " "	80 "
Potatoes	" 80 " " "	40 "
Turnips	" 200 " " "	30 "
Hay	" 2 tons " ton	\$15.00 "

The market is with lumbermen operating in the vicinity; and at the stations on the Intercolonial Railway. There is no post office in the settlement, but two schools are in operation there and two more are being organized. There is also a church there. The settlers are nearly all Acadian French, of the Roman Catholic religion. The Commissioner is John Stevenson, Jr., Esq., who may be addressed at Kingston, Kent County.

COLEBROOKE DALE.

This settlement lies in the Parishes of Weldford and Harcourt, in the County of Kent, on Hudson Brook, South of the Richibucto River, and North-East of the Intercolonial Railway. It contains twenty lots of 100 acres each, being 2000 acres in all, and only three lots remain unapplied for. The land is good, and the settlement is easily reached from Richibucto River or the Intercolonial Railway. As the surrounding lands are nearly all applied for this settlement is not capable of extension, but small quantities of Crown Lands are vacant to the North-West and South-East. The Commissioner is John Stevenson, Jr., Esq., of Kingston, Kent County.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

CANOOSE.

Canoose Settlement is in the Parish of St. James and County of Charlotte. It lies on the Canoose River about five miles West from the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. It contains 2,592 acres; of which are taken, 2,255 acres; leaving still vacant, 247 acres. The lots are numbered from No. 8 to No. 26. The road to this tract leads through Lynnfield Settlement and thence by the "Horseback Road." The soil is a dark loam, deep and free from stone, and well adapted to the growth of root crops. The land is chiefly timbered with hard wood mixed with hemlock and spruce, where not burnt. A market may be found for produce at the towns of St. Stephen, N. B. and Calais, Maine, both about eighteen miles distant; or at Vanceboro, on the St. John and Maine Railway, only eight miles distant from the settlement. There is neither church, post office nor school in the settlement yet. The applicants are chiefly New Brunswickers with a few from the State of Maine. About half are Roman Catholics and the other half Protestants of various denominations. This settlement claims the advantage of having better markets to buy and sell in than most of the settlements of New Brunswick. Very little vacant land lies in the vicinity of this settlement, but a new tract lying on the Cheputnecticook River, above Canoose River, has recently been surveyed and is reported as being good land. The Commissioner is David F. Maxwell, Esq., St. Stephen, N. B.

BEACONSFIELD.

This settlement is situate in the Parish of St. James, Charlotte County, East of the Cheputnecticook River and West of Porter Settlement and Canoose Settlement. It contains about 5,000 acres; applied for, 500 acres; vacant, 4,500. The surrounding lands are nearly all granted. The land is good, generally free from stone and easy to clear and cultivate. The principal timber is hard wood, but there is enough soft wood for buildings and fences. The lots are numbered from 1 to 47, 120, 122 to 132, 140, 142, 144 and 146. A road leading to and through the settlement strikes the road from St. Stephen, via Lynnfild, to Little Falls, on the Cheputnecticook, one or two miles from the lower end of the survey. The general remarks concerning Canoose settlement, which lies to the East of this, are applicable to Beaconsfield. The Commissioner is D. F. Maxwell, Esq., St. Stephen, Charlotte Co.

CARLETON COUNTY.

BEAUFORT.

Beaufort is situate chiefly in the Parish of Kent, Carleton County, but a small portion extends into Aberdeen Parish. It lies on the head of the South-West Miramichi River, which runs easterly to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and also on the head waters of the Shikitiuauk River, a branch of the St. John River. The settlement is under the direction of W. B. Mills, Esq., who is Commissioner, and whose post office address is Foreston, Carleton County. It contains 13,300 acres; applications have been already received for 3,500 acres; leaving still vacant 9,800 acres. The lots are numbered from 1 to 10, Range 3; 1 to 6, Block S; 1 to 7, Block T; 1 to 16, Range 4; 63 to 69, Range 5; 63 to 69, Range 6; 43 to 56, Range 7; 53 to 69, Range 8; 1 to 39, head of S. W. Miramichi; 59 to 72, head of S. W. Miramichi; and lots 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 59, 61 and 63. Each of the above lots contains one hundred acres. The means of access to this settlement is from Kent Station, on the New Brunswick Railway; thence easterly about fifteen miles, through Glassville, Johnville and Foreston to the Beaufort Road, leading to the settlement. The land in this settlement is good. It consists of a red sand-stone formation varying from light red and sandy to a fine rich red loam. The lots are heavily wooded with a thrifty growth of rock maple and birch intermixed with cedar, ash and elm. The following crops were raised the past year:

Oats	per acre,	50 bushels,	worth	per bushel,	30 cents.
Wheat	"	20	"	"	\$1,50 "
Buckwheat	"	45	"	"	30 "
Potatoes	"	200	"	"	60 "
Turnips	"	400	"	"	30 "
Hay	"	2 tons	"	per ton	\$8,00 "

A ready market is found in the settlement itself, by selling produce to those engaged in lumbering in the vicinity. No post office, school, or church is yet in the settlement, owing to the fact of its being so lately opened; but the post office at Foreston gives accomodation to the settlers. The settlers are principally New Brunswickers, and of various denominations. The advantages claimed for this settlement are its central location, good roads leading to it, its level land, which is comparatively free from stone, and its convenience to the New Brunswick Railway, to Grist and Saw Mills, and to numerous other settlements. The Plaster Mine on the Tobique River is also within reach of this settlement. The land may be cleared ready for crop for eight dollars per acre. Lumber for building purposes costs at the mill, four miles distant, from three dollars to six dollars per thousand feet; while provisions may be purchased at a slight advance on city prices.

CHAPMANVILLE.

This settlement lies in the Parish of Kent, Carleton County. It adjoines Beaufort Settlement, on the West; Glassville on the North; the Kincardine Colony on the South, and lies about twelve miles East of the River St. John. It is part of the Johnville survey, and covers parts of Ranges 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. It contains 12,000 acres; applied for, 3,000 acres; vacant, 9,000 acres. Old settlements adjoin this tract on the West and South. The land is good for settlement purposes and capable of producing crops fully up to the average. The settlers are of mixed nationality; the majority are New Brunswickers. A road leads from this settlement, in a South-Westerly direction, to Bath Station, on the New Brunswick Railway, about eight miles distant. The convenience of the settlement to railway and water communication makes it a desirable locality for farming purposes, irrespective of its good land and its close vicinity to old settlements. The Commissioner is John Clancy, Esq., Bath, Carleton County.

CLOVERDALE.

Cloverdale lies in the Parishes of Brighton and Bright, in the Counties of Carleton and York, but the larger part is in Carleton County. It is situate on the Northern side of the South Branch of Becagumic River, about eight miles East of the River St. John. The tract as at present surveyed contains 4,493 acres; already applied for, 3,486 acres; still vacant, 1,007 acres. The lots are numbered from 1 to 8 and from 39 to 59. The settlement may be approached from Millville Station, on the New Brunswick Railway, thence to Faulkner, a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, striking the road as laid out through the settlement; or, starting from Hartland, another station on the New Brunswick Railway, you can follow a road leading to Vince's Mills, distant twelve miles, thence along the Becagumic River $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the settlement. The first settlers

took possession late in 1878, therefore very little crop was raised, but the land is well adapted for the growth of grain or root crops. The soil is of a reddish clay containing considerable quantities of plaster or gypsum. On most of the lots fronting the Becagnimic Stream there is more or less intervale land. To the North and West of the tract already surveyed is a considerable quantity of vacant Crown Land, good for settlement, and which when necessary may be extended to this vacancy. The market for the produce raised will be at Millville, Hartland, or Woodstock, or may be shipped from any of these places. The nearest post office is at Millville, where there are churches and schools. The settlers are native born of different denominations. The principal advantages claimed for this settlement are its good soil, central location, convenient railway communication, and its easy distance from Woodstock and Fredericton: add to these its convenience to other settlements, and to grist and saw mills, and the ease with which the land may be cleared for crop. The Commissioner is R. H. Morgan, Millville, Carleton County.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

NEW DENMARK.

New Denmark is situate North of Tilley Settlement, South-East of Salmon River, and East of the River St. John, in the Parish of Drummond, and County of Victoria. It is especially reserved for Danish settlers. It contains 14,200 acres; already applied for, 10,000 acres; leaving still vacant, 4,200 acres. The lots are numbered thus: No. 55 to 89, 143 to 194, 200 to 220, 300 to 327, and lots lettered B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I. These lots contain 100 acres each. The approach to this settlement is by a road leading from Grand Falls, a distance of eight miles. Grand Falls is reached by the New Brunswick Railway. The soil is a rich sandy loam with a sub-soil of clay, and the land is timbered with maple, birch, beech and elm, mixed with spruce and fir. The following is an average of the crop; raised:

Buckwheat	per acre,	30 bushels,	worth	per bushel,	25 cents.
Oats	"	"	35	"	"
Wheat	"	"	16	"	"
Rye	"	"	30	"	"
Barley	"	"	38	"	"
Potatoes	"	"	150	"	"
Turnips	"	"	250	"	"
Hay	"	"	2 tons	"	per ton, \$12,00

Outside of the settlement itself, the principal market is at Grand Falls. There is a post office in the settlement at which the

mail is received and despatched weekly. There are two school houses for day school and one for sunday school. A church is also approaching completion and will soon be finished. The inhabitants are Danes and belong to the English Episcopal Church. This settlement is conveniently located, has good soil, and the settlers devote themselves entirely to farming, at which they are doing well. The Commissioner is H. Peter Petersen, Esq., who resides in the settlement, and to whom any applications for land or for information regarding the settlement may be made.

TILLEY.

Tilley is in the County of Victoria, in the Parishes of Drummond and Perth, extending northerly from the Tobique River and adjoining the River St. John Lots on the East. The settlement is named after Sir Leonard Tilley, who at its founding was Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. The settlement is divided into Ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, Block X, and Tilley South. Range 2 adjoins the old grants on the St. John River, and the Ranges number easterly from that. Block X is a small part of the settlement on Little River, a branch of the St. John, and Tilley South is that part of the settlement extending along the Northern bank of the Tobique River, being two Ranges. The lots are numbered thus: 1 to 32, Block X; 31 to 42, Lots X and Y, Range 2; 7 to 29, Range 3; 3 to 8 and 13 to 23, Range 4; 1 to 23 and 34 to 39, Range 5; 1 to 22, Range 6; 1 to 20, Range 7; 1 to 9, Range 8; 1 to 7, Range 9; 1 to 5, Range 10; 1 to 4, Range 11; 1 to 2, Range 12; 1 to 26 in the 2nd Range, North of Tobique River, Tilley South; 1 to 5 and 21 to 32 in the 1st Range, North of Tobique River, Tilley South: the whole containing 20,621 acres; already applied for, 13,721 acres; still open for application, 6,900 acres. This settlement is reached from the lower part of the Province by the New Brunswick Railway to Perth Station on the Eastern side of the St. John River, thence following the road up the South side of the Tobique River and crossing the same at the Craig Bar; thence by a road leading to and through the settlement. Another route is from the mouth of Little River, at the St. John River, by a road leading up the said Little River to and through Block X. S. A. Cameron, Esq., the Commissioner, resides at Andover, on the Western side of the St. John River below the mouth of the Tobique River. Markets for the produce raised are found at Andover and Perth, or with buyers who visit the settlement and ship the produce procured themselves. The crops average as below:

Oats	per acre, 40 bushels, worth per bushel, 25 cents.				
Wheat	" 20	"	"	"	\$1,00 "
Buckwheat	" 30	"	"	"	30 "
Rye	" 25	"	"	"	70 "
Potatoes	" 100	"	"	"	40 "

Turnips	per acre,	200 bushels,	worth per bushel,	20 cents.
Carrots	"	400	" " "	50 "
Beets	"	200	" " "	60 "
Hay	"	2 tons	" per ton	\$8,00 "

There is no post office, school or church nearer than Andover, but that they will be established in the settlement at an early date is almost a certainty. The population consists of Scotch, Irish and French settlers, principally native born. The religious denominations are various. This settlement is in a desirable locality, and, containing good land, is increasing in value rapidly. The land in many places is easily cleared and well watered; and if the settler can support himself for one year, there is no doubt of his success.

KINCARDINESHIRE COLONY.

This Colony is situate on the Eastern side of the St. John River and South of the Tobique River. It is divided into two sections, namely: Stonehaven section and Kintore section, which will be treated of separately.

STONEHAVEN.

This settlement is situate in the Parish of Perth, on the Muniac River, and is East of the River St. John and South of the Tobique River. It is entirely reserved for Scotch Immigrants. The lots are numbered from 1 to 93, Lot A. Nos. 1, 3, 5, etc., contain one hundred acres each. Nos. 2, 4, 6, etc., contain two hundred acres each. The whole settlement contains 13,600 acres; of which applications have been received for 9,100 acres; leaving still vacant, 4,500 acres. The best route by which to reach this settlement from St. John, Fredericton, or Woodstock, is via the New Brunswick Railway to Muniac Station. The settlement road joins the highway along the River St. John near this station, and leads directly to the settlement by a distance of some one and one half miles. The soil is good, and for the most part deep, its excellency becoming more apparent when its qualities of durability become known: it is composed of a super-stratum of vegetable compound, and a sub-soil of a fine loamy clay to a great depth. The principal woods are birch and maple with a sprinkling of fir, spruce, and beech. The following crops are an average of the growth on land containing stumps, for the last four years:

Oats	per acre,	30 bushels,	worth per bushel,	30 cents.
Buckwheat	"	30	" " "	30 "
Potatoes	"	300	" " "	40 "
Turnips	"	400	" " "	20 "
Hay	"	2	" " "	\$8,00 "

Wheat has not been grown to any great extent; but when grown has yielded from 5 to 20 bushels to 1 bushel sown. Carrots and Beets have not been grown in large quantities. All kinds of produce may be disposed of at either of the two stores in the settlement, or at Muniac Station, in the vicinity. A good market is also found at Andover, which is but eleven miles distant, and goods may be shipped by the New Brunswick Railway to Woodstock, Fredericton, and St. John. This settlement boasts of a post office, two school houses, and a church. Mails are received and delivered three times a week. The school houses and church are good frame buildings, and free from debt. Schools have been in operation for the last two and a half years. The settlers, with the exception of two families, are Scotch Presbyterians, and emigrated from Scotland in 1873. This settlement has the advantage of a central locality, easy access to all parts of the Province, a good grist mill in the settlement; schools, churches, etc. Several old settlements are in the vicinity, viz: the old settlement on the Eastern bank of the St. John River, the Moose Mountain and Johnville settlements on the South, and the Kintore Settlement on the North. On the East is a large tract of Crown Land yet unsurveyed, but which is reported equal to any land in the Province for settlement. It could be made available for the extension of Stonehaven.

KINTORE.

Kintore extends from Stonehaven northerly to the lands fronting on the South side of the Tobique River, and is in the Parish of Perth. The settlement road runs from the Stonehaven road to the highway road on the South side of the Tobique River. It contains 19,600 acres; already applied for, 16,000 acres; leaving still vacant, 3,600 acres. The lots are numbered from 1 to 27, 34 to 73, and 100 to 150, and are divided into 100 acres and 200 acres for each lot. The means of access to this settlement are similar to those of Stonehaven, except that after reaching Stonehaven you follow the Kintore road along the valley of the Muniac River to and through the settlement; or, approaching the settlement from the Northern side, you take the road up the South side of the Tobique River to where the Kintore road intersects it. The qualities of the soil vary, containing gravel, loam, clay and some cedar swamps. The principal timber is spruce, maple, birch, beech and cedar. The following is an estimate of the average crop raised:

Oats	per acre, 30 bushels, worth per bushel, 40 cents.					
Wheat	"	25	"	"	"	\$1,50 "
Buckwheat	"	20	"	"	"	30 "
Rye	"	20	"	"	"	1,00 "
Potatoes	"	150	"	"	"	35 "
Turnips	"	500	"	"	"	15 "
Carrots	"	400	"	"	"	20 "
Hay	"	1	ton	"	ton	8,00 "

The principal markets for the produce of Kintore are at the stores on the St. John River, at Andover and Muniac Station, but produce may be shipped via the New Brunswick Railway to St. John or Fredericton. The settlement has a post office, two school houses and a church. The nationality of the settlers is Scotch and the religious denomination Presbyterian. This settlement is as conveniently located as Stonehaven, and indeed all the advantages claimed for the latter may be quoted for Kintore. The resident Commissioner is Thomas Cummings, Esq., who may be addressed at Kintore, Victoria County, N. B.

RED RAPIDS.

This settlement lies on the Southern side of the Tobique River, in the Parishes of Gordon and Perth, in the County of Victoria. It is intersected by Trout Brook and Otellock River, branches of the Tobique River, and adjoins Kintore settlement on the North-East. It contains 10,000 acres; already taken, 5,000 acres; still vacant, 5,000 acres. A road is laid out through the settlement and runs in a North-Westerly direction until it strikes the road leading up the South side of the Tobique River, near the mouth of Trout Brook. The distance from the settlement to the river road is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and the distance to Perth or Andover, on the New Brunswick Railway, is about sixteen miles. The soil is of a first rate quality, and is of a dark red color, due to the large percentage of plaster which it contains. The growth of timber is of large birch, maple and other hard wood intermixed with spruce. No crops have yet been raised, as the first clearings were only made in July, 1878; but judging from appearances the land must be very productive. A market may be had with the parties engaged in lumbering in the vicinity, or goods may be sold at or shipped from Perth and Andover. The settlers are native born and of various denominations. This settlement has the advantage of convenient locality, being only 16 miles from the New Brunswick Railway, and having a good road down the Tobique River for that distance. It is also convenient to other settlements, and to postal accommodations, although there is no post office in the settlement. The Commissioner is J. H. Brewer, Esq., Gordon, Victoria County.

SISSON RIDGE.

This settlement lies in the Parishes of Lorne and Gordon, Victoria County, on the West side of the Tobique River, about 18 or 20 miles from its mouth. It contains 6,800 acres; applied for, 1,500 acres; vacant, 5,300 acres. The lots are nearly all 100 acres each, and are numbered from 1 to 70. Leaving Perth Station, on the New Brunswick Railway, the road leads up the Southern side of the Tobique River to Red Rapids Bridge; thence along the Northern side of the Tobique River to Three Brooks; thence by a short distance to the settlement. The land is very good, well

watered, timbered principally with hard wood, and produces good crops. Its vicinity to the older settlements on the Tobique River, to the Tobique Plaster Rock, and its good land are all in its favor for farming purposes. The Commissioner is John Smith, Esq., Sisson Ridge, Tobique, Victoria County.

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

COMMEAU RIDGE.

Commeau Ridge is principally in the Parish of St. Leonard, Madawaska County, but a small portion lies in the Parish of Drummond, Victoria County. It lies North-East from Grand Falls, and about eight miles distant. The lots are numbered from 1 to 38 and contain 100 acres each; the whole settlement containing 3,800 acres. These, however, may be said to be all taken up, as only one or two lots remain vacant; but to the North of the settlement, and distant three or four miles is a large tract of Crown Land, already surveyed, containing some 10,000 acres, all vacant. The Commissioner for Commeau Ridge is Basil Boullier, Esq., whose post office address is St. Leonard. About two-thirds of the settlement consist of good land, timbered with hard-wood, while the remainder is swampy, which is covered with dry soft-wood. The average of crops for the past year was :

Oats	per acre,	25 bushels	worth	per bushel,	25 cents.
Wheat	"	15	"	"	" \$2,00 "
Buckwheat	"	30	"	"	" 35 "
Rye	"	15	"	"	" 1,25 "
Potatoes	"	100	"	"	" 40 "
Turnips	"	150	"	"	" 20 "
Hay	"	2	ton	"	ton 8,00 "

The general market for the produce of this settlement is at Grand Falls, on the St. John River. There is neither post office, church nor school in the settlement yet. The settlers are French, and of the Roman Catholic religion. No particular advantages can be claimed for this settlement itself, but there are large tracts of good land in the vicinity which are easy of access and conveniently located.

PATRIEVILLE.

Patrieville is in the Parish of St. Jacques, Madawaska County, and lies on the North-Eastern side of Madawaska River adjoining the Quebec boundary. It is well watered by Island Creek and Lynch Brook, both branches of Madawaska River. The West

branch of the Oroquois River also runs through this tract. The settlement is divided into five tiers or ranges of lots, which are numbered thus: 42 to 44 and 50 to 54, in tier 1, West; 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30, 32, 35, 38, 41, 44, 46, 49 and 52, in Tier 1, East; 12 to 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51 and 53, Tier 2; 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 and 93, Tier 3; 54 to 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88 and 90, Tier 4. The total contents of the lots surveyed are 9,920 acres, of which are already applied for, 3,117 acres; leaving still vacant, 6,803 acres. A large tract was surveyed to the East of Patrieville, comprising six tiers of lots containing about 25,600 acres. When Patrieville has been all applied for, this tract can be utilized to extend the settlement, and there are still large quantities of vacant Crown Land to the South-East. The quality of the land is good, made up of a rich loam. It is especially good on Tier 1, East, and Tier 2, and along the valley of the Oroquois River; and considerable intervalles. Maple, Birch, Fir, Cedar, Spruce, with some Ash, are the principal trees. The following is an average of the crops raised:

Oats	per acre,	38 bushels,	worth per bushel,	30 cents.
Wheat	"	15	"	"
Buckwheat	"	35	"	"
Rye	"	15	"	"
Potatoes	"	200	"	"
Turnips	"	100	"	"
Hay	"	2 tons	"	"
				\$1,50
				40
				1,00
				40
				20
				8,00

The principal market is at Edmundston, at the mouth of the Madawaska River, being about nine miles distant. The nearest post office is at "Silver Stream," three miles distant. A school is in operation on the opposite side of Madawaska River from the settlement, and there is a Catholic Church three miles from the settlement. The settlers are French and Irish of the Roman Catholic denomination. A road from Edmundston, the present terminus of the New Brunswick Railway, leads up the Madawaska River to Lynch Brook, thence up this brook to the line between Tiers 1 and 2 through the settlement. Although this settlement may appear to be inconveniently located, yet it is within nine miles of the River St. John, and of railway and telegraph communication. The Sugar Maple being plenty, by a small outlay, the settler may produce from 500 to 600 lbs. of maple sugar in a season, worth eight cents per pound. There is a chance in this settlement to locate a large number of settlers, and though far up the River St. John its railway facilities render it readily accessible. The Commissioner is John Lynch, Esq., St. Jacques, Madawaska.

In addition to the foregoing settlements, the following have been set apart under the "Act relating to the Free Grants of Crown Lands," viz :—

KENT COUNTY.

ADAMSVILLE SETTLEMENT,

in the Parish of Harcourt, lies on both sides of the Intercolonial Railway, but a short distance North of Coal Branch Station, North-west from Girouard Settlement and South of Colebrooke Dale. This settlement contains 4000 acres, covering 40 lots of 100 acres each, numbered from No. 1 to No. 40. Very few applications have yet been received, as the tract has been but lately surveyed, but the land is good and the locality convenient.

SUNBURY AND YORK COUNTIES.

PELTOMA SETTLEMENT

lies on both sides of the County line in the Parishes of Gladstone and New Maryland, South of the North Branch of Oromocto River and North of Piskehagan River. The original survey contained 10,000 acres, with the lots numbered from No. 13 to 63 in the North Range and Nos. 13 and 63 in the South Range. About 2000 acres have been granted or applied for, leaving 8000 acres still open for application. Any information concerning this Settlement may be obtained from the Commissioner, JEREMIAH TRACEY, Esq., at Tracey Station.

Means of procuring Grants of Crown Lands in New Brunswick.

There are three ways by which Crown Lands may be applied for and grants secured, viz :—1st. Under the “Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands.” 2nd. Under the “Act to facilitate the settlement of Crown Lands,” commonly called the “Labor Act.” 3rd. By purchase at Public Auction under cap. 5, vol. 1, of the Revised Statutes and Consolidated Statutes, page 1015. The Acts mentioned above as 1st and 2nd are those which are most available to intending settlers, and in fact are available only to intending *actual* settlers. The 3rd Act quoted may be made available without any conditions of settlement. Following will be found the several Acts, with various forms connected therewith :—

“AN ACT RELATING TO FREE GRANTS OF CROWN LANDS.”

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows :—

1. The Governor in Council is hereby authorized and empowered to select and set apart certain tracts of the Crown Lands of this Province suitable for settlement and cultivation, and cause public roads to be made to and through the same when selected.

2. Such tracts shall be surveyed and laid off into lots of one hundred acres each, having a front on such roads ; and the said lands so selected, surveyed, and laid off, shall be reserved for actual settlers.

3. Whenever any association of ten persons or a less number than ten in the discretion of the Governor in Council, shall make application to the Governor in Council, declaring their intention of becoming actual settlers under the provisions of this Act, in any tract set apart under Section one of this Act, and in which no allotments are made at the time of such application, each associate or applicant shall have a lot allotted to him in such tract ; and after the first allotment in any tract under this Section, or any Act heretofore in force, the provisions hereof shall extend to any person subsequently applying for a lot in said tracts.

4. Free grants of such lots may be made to such persons as may become actual settlers under this Act and the Regulations from time to time made under the authority hereof.

5. The person to whom any land may be assigned or allotted under this Act (hereinafter called the allottee) for a free grant thereof, shall be

considered as located for said land within the meaning of this Act, so soon as the approval of his application therefor shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*.

6. No person shall be allotted or assigned any land under this Act, or any Regulations thereunder, unless such person shall be of the age of eighteen years or upwards; nor shall any person be assigned any greater quantity than one hundred acres.

7. Before any person shall be allotted or assigned any land under the provisions of this Act, such person shall make affidavit, to be deposited in the Crown Land Office, that he has no real estate, that he has not been assigned or allotted any land under the provisions of this Act, or under Chapter fourteen of The Consolidated Statutes, that he is of the age of eighteen years or upwards, and that such land is desired for his own benefit and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not directly or indirectly for the use and benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever, and not for the purpose of obtaining or disposing of any of the trees growing thereon before he obtains permission therefor.

8. No grant shall issue for any land allotted or assigned under this Act, or any Regulation made hereunder, until the applicant or those claiming under him, shall have performed each of the following settlement duties or conditions, viz:—The allottee shall—

First—Commence chopping, clearing and improving on the lot assigned to him within one month after publication of his approval, and shall within three months after the publication of such approval improve as aforesaid on his lot to the value of twenty dollars.

Secondly—Within one year from such publication build a house thereon, fit for habitation, of not less dimensions than sixteen feet by twenty, and reside therein, and shall chop down and cultivate not less than two acres by sowing or planting the same.

Thirdly—Chop down, cultivate and clear not less than ten acres within three years from such publication, and shall each year actually and continuously cultivate all the land chopped down during such three years.

Fourthly—Reside actually and continuously upon such land for the term of three years next succeeding such publication, and thence up to the issue of the grant, except that absence during the months of July, August, January, February and March in any year shall not be held to be a cessation of such residence, provided such land be cultivated as aforesaid.

Fifthly—Compliance with the first, second and third conditions above mentioned within a less period than three years, and actual residence up to the time of such compliance, shall entitle such Allottee to a grant. On failure in the performance of any of the Settlement conditions and duties in this Section mentioned, the allotment shall be forfeited, and all right of the Allottee or any one claiming under him in the land shall cease.

9. No claim for improvements by an Allottee whose lot is forfeited shall be allowed, except for buildings, the reasonable value of which shall for two years be a charge upon the lot, and shall be paid for by any other person applying therefor within that time before such lot shall be allotted to such applicant.

10. All trees growing or being upon any lot so assigned or allotted as aforesaid, shall be considered as reserved from the said allotment, and shall be the property of Her Majesty, except that the Allottee, or those claiming under him, may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purpose of building, fencing, or fuel, on the land so allotted, and may also cut and dispose of all trees actually required to be removed in *bona fide* clearing said land for cultivation ; and no trees (except for necessary building, fencing, and fuel, as aforesaid) shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing before the issuing of the grant, unless license for cutting the same be obtained ; and such license may be obtained by the Allottee after compliance with Settlement Conditions numbers one and two, upon such terms and to such extent as may be prescribed and authorized by the Governor in Council ; but any trees cut (except as aforesaid) without such license may be seized and forfeited in like manner as trees cut without license upon ungranted Crown Lands.

11. Any Allottee, or any person claiming under him, may maintain an action of trespass for any injury done to the land so allotted to him, or his interest therein, while entitled to possession thereof, under the provisions of this Act ; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the rights of the Crown to seize any trees cut in violation of the provisions of this Act or any regulation made hereunder.

12. If the Allottee die intestate before the issue of the grant, all his right and interest to such lands shall vest in his widow, if he leave one surviving him, but if not, then in his heirs.

13. Neither the Allottee, nor any one claiming under him, shall have power to alienate (otherwise than by devise) or to mortgage or pledge any land allotted as aforesaid, or any right or interest therein, before the issue of the grant ; and no land allotted as aforesaid, nor any interest therein, shall in any event, before the issue of the grant thereof, be or become liable to be attached, seized or taken for payment or the satisfaction of any debt or liability contracted by the Allottee, his widow, heirs, or devisees.

14. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to exempt the interest of any Allottee in any such land from levy or sale for rates and taxes now or hereafter legally imposed upon the Allottee thereof, or any person claiming the same under him.

15. Any person who may have heretofore become an Allottee under any Law relating to the "Free Grants of Crown Land," who may become entitled to the several payments of fifteen dollars under Sections fourteen and sixteen of Chapter fifteen of The Consolidated Statutes hereby repealed, shall, notwithstanding such repeal, be entitled to receive the said sums respectively on compliance with the conditions which would have entitled them to the said money under the said Sections of the said hereby repealed Chapter.

16. A sum equivalent to the moneys which, under the fourteenth and sixteenth Sections of the said hereby repealed Chapter, would have been paid to any Allottee, shall be expended in the opening and making of roads in the tract so set apart under the provisions of this Act.

17. The Governor in Council is hereby authorized to appoint any agents and to make any regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

18. Chapter fifteen of The Consolidated Statutes, "Free Grants of Crown Land," is hereby repealed.

Should the applicant for Crown Lands desire to settle under this Act, if in a settlement already established, he selects his lot and makes application in the following form :—

FREE GRANTS.

To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

THE PETITION OF _____, of the County of _____
Humbly sheweth,—

That your Petitioner has no real estate, that he has not been assigned or allotted any land under the provision of "An Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands," or under Chapter fourteen of The Consolidated Statutes, that he is of the age of eighteen or upwards, and that the land he now applies for is desired for his own benefit and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not directly or indirectly for the use and benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever, and not for the purpose of obtaining or disposing of any of the trees growing thereon before he obtains permission therefor.

That your Petitioner is desirous of obtaining an allotment of one hundred acres of Land under "An Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands," situate as follows :—

[Describe Lot and Settlement fully.]

Your Petitioner therefore prays Your Honor's approval of the Petition. And as in duty bound will ever pray.

[Signature of Petitioner.]

COUNTY.	PARISH.	ACRES.	IF VACANT.	IF IMPROVED, BY WHOM CLAIMED AND VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Be it remembered, that before me, _____ one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of _____ personally appeared the above named _____ and made oath that the statements set forth in the above petition were true.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 .

J. P.

[Approved in Council 15th April, 1879.]

Should the applicant desire to settle in a new tract, he must associate with himself at least nine others and apply by petition for its survey as below :—

FREE GRANTS.

Petition for Unsurveyed Lands under an “ Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands.”

To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick and the Honorable the Executive Council.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

Humbly sheweth—

That each of your Petitioners is entitled to apply for an allotment of Crown Land under the above Act, and that the land for which they wish to apply is not yet surveyed, and is situated as follows—

[Describe Tract fully.]

Your Petitioners therefore pray that an Order of Survey may issue for a Survey of _____ acres of Land for Settlement under the above Act.

When the Survey has been made your Petitioners will be ready to file formal applications for the lots desired by them.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at—this—day of—18—.

SIGNATURES OF APPLICANTS.	SIGNATURES OF APPLICANTS.

If he apply in an old tract, the lot being vacant, his application or petition is received and on being approved is published in the *Royal Gazette*; whereupon he is entitled to take possession of the lot. But if he apply in an *unsurveyed* tract, after the Government has had a survey made, he must again make application shewing which lot he may have selected, when, if satisfactory, the petition is gazetted as above.

After having received his approval, he must *immediately* comply with the *several conditions* of section 8 of the Act. Upon the completion of these he will be entitled to a grant of the land. The following is the form required to be deposited in the Crown Land Office, to entitle the Allottee to his Grant :—

FREE GRANTS.

I, _____, a Commissioner under an "Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands," do hereby certify that _____ Allottee, on Lot No. _____ in _____ Settlement, Parish of _____ County of _____, has complied with all the Settlement conditions contained in Section 8 of said Act, which Section, is as follows :—

"8. No Grant shall issue for any land allotted or assigned under this Act, or any Regulation made thereunder, until the applicant, or those claiming under him, shall have performed each of the following settlement conditions, viz :—The allottee shall—

"*First*—Commence chopping, clearing and improving on the lot assigned to him within one month after publication of his approval, and shall within three months after the publication of such approval, improve as aforesaid on his lot to the value of twenty dollars ;

"*Secondly*—Within one year from such publication build a house thereon, fit for habitation, of not less dimensions than sixteen feet by twenty, and shall chop down and cultivate not less than two acres by sowing or planting the same ;

"*Thirdly*—Chop down, cultivate and clear not less than ten acres within three years from such publication, and shall each year actually and continuously cultivate all the land chopped down during such three years ;

"*Fourthly*—Reside actually and continuously upon such land for the term of three years next succeeding such publication, and thence up to to the issue of the Grant, except that absence during the months of July, August, January, February and March, in any year, shall not be held to be a cessation of such residence, provided such land be cultivated as aforesaid ;

"*Fifthly*—Compliance with the first, second and third conditions above mentioned within a less period than three years, and actual residence up to the time of such compliance, shall entitle such Allottee to a grant. On failure in the performance of any of the Settlement Conditions and duties in this Section mentioned, the allotment shall be forfeited, and all right of the Allottee or any one claiming under him in the land cease."

Commissioner.

Sworn to by the above named Allottee, _____, before me, _____ one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of _____ the _____ day of _____ 18 _____.

J. P.
for _____ County.

After complying with Settlement conditions Nos. 1 and 2 an Allottee can obtain a License from the Government to cut lumber from off his land by making an application in the form following :—

To the Honorable the Surveyor General.

_____day of_____18 .

I, _____the Allottee under an "Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands," for Lot No. _____in _____Settlement, in the County of _____containing _____acres, ask that License to cut trees on the said Lot until the first day of May next, may be granted to me, according to the provisions of the 10th Section of said Act.

_____Allottee.

I, _____the Allottee under an "Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands," for Lot No. _____in _____Settlement, in the County of _____do make oath and say that there is a House on the above mentioned Lot of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, in which I have resided for _____and in which I am now residing, and that there have been chopped down and cultivated _____acres on said lot by sowing or planting the same.

_____Allottee.

Sworn at _____*in the County of* _____*this* _____*day of* _____18 ,
before me,

_____J. P.

[*Commissioner's Certificate.*]

_____day of_____18 .

I do hereby certify that _____the Allottee under an "Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands," for Lot No. _____in _____Settlement, in the County of _____has fully and *bona fide* complied with the Settlement Conditions, numbers one and two, mentioned in the 10th Section of the said Act.

_____Commissioner for_____

This application having been received at the Crown Land Office, is examined and if found correct, a license to cut is issued to the Allottee as below:—

[*Coat of Arms.*]

NEW BRUNSWICK, to wit :

Fredericton, N. B., Crown Land Office, }
_____18— }

WHEREAS _____of _____in the County of _____is now actually residing on Lot No. _____in _____Settlement, in the County

of———containing———acres, allotted to him under an Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands and hath complied with all the conditions requisite in order to entitle him to a License to cut Timber, Logs and other Lumber on said Lot :

The right is therefore given to him to remove, take and carry away the Timber, Logs and other Lumber standing and being on said Lot, from the present date until the first day of May next, subject to the following conditions :—

1. If the exterior boundary lines of said Lot be not surveyed, then the Licensee shall, as soon after the issuing of this License as practicable, cause the same to be done.

2. This License shall not be transferable.

3. No other person shall be allowed to cut and haul Logs from off the Leased Lot but the Allottee residing thereon.

4. That such cutting and hauling shall be done by such Allottee with men and horses hired by himself, and that in no instance shall more than one span of horses or one yoke of oxen be employed at any one time in hauling Logs from off said Lot under this License.

5. Under this License, not more than thirty thousand superficial feet of Logs and forty cords of Hemlock Bark may be hauled.

Should the above conditions not be complied with, or should there be any fraud or misrepresentation in the application for this License, then this License shall be and become void and of no effect, and all Lumber cut on said Lot shall be considered as cut in trespass, and liable to be dealt with as such.

—————*Surveyor General.*

The Act will be found advantageous to actual or *bona fide* settlers, and the provisions preclude the speculator from *stripping the Crown Lands*.

No application for land under this Act will be gazetted unless it has the approval of the Commissioner for the settlement in which it lies.

Blank forms of all descriptions can be obtained on application at the Crown Land office.

LABOR ACT.

Under this Act the intending settler can apply for a lot not exceeding one hundred acres, in any part of the Province, but he must become a *bona fide* settler thereon. Should the land he selects be unsurveyed he must forward to the Crown Land office with his petition, the sum of one dollar, when an order of Survey will issue to the Land Surveyor in whose district the land may lie. The Surveyor then makes the Survey at the expense of the applicant and submits a return of the same to the Crown Land office, which, if found satisfactory, entitles the applicant to an approval in the *Royal Gazette*. This gives him possession of the lot. If the land he selects be already surveyed, at the time of his application, at the expense of the Government, he is required to forward with his petition the sum of three dollars as the survey fee; and if the land be vacant his application is gazetted in the usual form. Having secured his "approval," it is necessary for him to *immediately* comply with the conditions of the Act and the regulations thereunder. Compliance with all the conditions only entitles the applicant to his grant. Bolow will be found a copy of the Act and the Regulation made under it:—

ANNO TRICESIMO PRIMO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. VII.

An Act to facilitate the Settlement of Crown Lands.

Passed 16th March, 1868.

BE it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. The Governor in Council may cause eligible portions of the vacant Crown Lands to be selected for settlement in various parts of the Province, and cause public roads to be made to and through such lands, and may have the said lands surveyed and laid off in one hundred acre lots on both sides of such road.

2. That all lots so surveyed and laid off, and all other lots of Crown Land which have been surveyed and are eligible for settlement, shall be

reserved for actual settlers, and shall not be disposed of to speculators or for lumbering purposes.

3. That one hundred acres of land so surveyed be located to Immigrants or other male persons of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who do not own any other land in the Province, upon the following terms and conditions, viz :—

On payment of twenty dollars cash in advance, to aid in the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity of his location, or upon his performing labour on such roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars per year for three years, as may be directed by the Governor in Council or Officer appointed to superintend the same ;

He shall commence improving his location immediately after obtaining permission to occupy the same, and shall within two years thereafter satisfy the Governor in Council that he has built a house thereon of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and is residing thereon, and that he has cleared at least two acres of said land ;

He shall continue to reside upon said land for three consecutive years, at the expiration of which time, provided he shall have cleared and cultivated at least ten acres of the said land, and performed the labour in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or paid twenty dollars in advance, a grant shall issue to him of the one hundred acres so located as aforesaid ; provided always, that should the means of such person so locating as aforesaid be limited, he may from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from said land in order to procure the means of support for himself and family, without forfeiting his claim to constant residence.

4. Such person so located may, after having built a house as aforesaid, and cleared and cultivated two acres of the said land, and paid the twenty dollars advance, or performed labour on the roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars or upwards, cut and haul lumber and timber from and off the said lot ; but he shall not sell or otherwise dispose of the standing timber until he has obtained a grant of said lot.

5. That every actual settler who is indebted to the Crown on account of the lot occupied by him, provided such lot do not contain more than one hundred acres, and if he owns no other land, and has resided on such lot for three years next preceding, and has cleared and cultivated ten acres thereof, and has paid twenty dollars in cash, or performed thirty dollars worth of labour on the roads as hereinbefore provided, shall be entitled to a grant of such lot.

6. That Chapter 9, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the sale of Crown Lands in certain cases,' be and the same is hereby repealed.

7. The Governor in Council is hereby authorized to make any Regulations which may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

8. The person to whom the land is located may bring an action for any trespass committed on the land so located while he is entitled to possession under the provisions of this Act ; but nothing in this Act shall interfere with the right of the Crown to seize any lumber cut in violation of the provisions of this Act or any Regulations framed thereunder, or cut by any person other than the person to whom the same is located,

REGULATIONS

FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE FOREGOING ACT.

1st. All applications for Crown Land must be made in the name of and by the real applicant, or by his Attorney duly authorized, and the Grant shall be issued only to him, unless his claim be transferred with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

2nd. As on preceding page, viz :—(Form of Application.)

3rd. If the Petition be accepted, its approval shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*, and within three months thereafter (but if between 1st October and 1st April then to reckon as from the latter) he shall improve and clear on his lot to the value of not less than (20) twenty dollars ; and also within three months additional, to the value in all of not less than (40) forty dollars.

4th. He shall within two years after publication of his approval, transmit to the Surveyor General a Certificate attested to by himself on oath before a Magistrate, and certified by two of his neighbors, that he has built a house fit for occupancy upon the lot, of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and is then residing therein, and that he has cleared and had cultivated in the previous year at least four acres of the said lot.

5th. The absence named in the above act shall not in any one year exceed five months, viz :—in Summer, during the months of July and August ; and in Winter, during the months of January, February and March.

6th. Before he shall be permitted to cut any timber or lumber (except that cut in clearing the land for cultivation) he shall transmit to the Surveyor General a Certificate as prescribed in Section 4, and also a Certificate from the Commissioner that he has performed the necessary amount of labour.

7th. All persons who have purchased Crown Lands not exceeding 100 acres, under previous Regulations, and have paid the amount of \$20, or have performed work to the value of \$30 on roads, and are actually then residing on and improving the lot so purchased, and have so resided and improved the same for the three previous consecutive years, shall be entitled to a Grant upon producing a Certificate to that effect from a Labor Act Commissioner ; such certificate to be sworn to by the settler before a neighboring Magistrate.

8th. No person shall be authorized under the previously recited Act to commence an action for trespass upon his lot, unless he shall have previously presented to the Surveyor General a Certificate on oath that he has performed all the conditions required by the Act of Assembly, and the present Regulations, necessary to entitle him to present possession of the lot located to him.

9th. The Surveyor General shall prepare the necessary Forms of Petitions, Certificates, &c., to carry out the provisions of the above Act, and shall furnish them to Magistrates, Commissioners, and all other persons who may apply, in order to secure uniformity in official documents connected with the before recited Acts.

10th. No application will be approved unless forwarded by a Commissioner or a Justice of the Peace.

Approved in Council 12th April, 1875.

The following is the form of application under this Act:

(LABOUR.)

To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

THE PETITION OF _____ of the Parish of _____ in the County of _____,

Humbly sheweth,—

That he is a British Subject of the age of eighteen years or upwards, and does not own any other Land in this Province;

That he is desirous of purchasing _____ acres of land situate as follows:—

[Description to be full and particular.]

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber, &c., under Licenses applied for previous to this application.)

under the provisions of an Act of Assembly intituled “An Act to facilitate the settlement of Crown Lands;” and *bona fide* intends to become an *actual settler* thereon;

And prays Your Honor to approve this his petition, and cause the same to be advertised in the *Royal Gazette*.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

[Signature of Petitioner.]

County.	Parish.	Acres.	If Vacant.	If Surveyed.	If improved, by whom Claimed, and Value of Improvements.

Before me, _____ one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of _____ this _____ day of _____ 18—, personally appeared the above named _____

——— and made oath that the several statements set forth in the foregoing Petition are just and true.

————— J. Peace.

(Certificate to be also signed by a Magistrate or the Labour Act Commissioner.)

I have good reason to believe that this Land is only desired for the purpose of immediate settlement and cultivation by the applicant himself.

If the Land has been surveyed at Government expense, three dollars must be forwarded to the Crown Land Office with this Petition. If *unsurveyed*, one dollar must be sent, when an Order of Survey will issue.

After approval in the *Gazette*, the applicant must pay for his land by *labor*, on the roads, to the amount of \$30 ; or a *cash* payment in lieu thereof. Should he desire to pay *cash* (\$20 for 100 acres of land) the amount should be remitted to the Crown Land office, but if he prefer doing the labor on the Roads, the Commissioner for the district gives him directions as to where and how it must be done ; and on completion of the work the Commissioner submits a return of the same to the Crown Land office in the following form :—

LABOR RETURN

UNDER THE ACT TO FACILITATE THE SETTLEMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

I, ———, a Commissioner under the above-mentioned Act, do hereby certify that ———, had performed labor as follows, in payment for lot ——— in the Parish of ——— County of ———

ON ROADS.			ON BRIDGES.			Amount of Commission paid.	Total Amount.	ROAD OR BRIDGE on which work was done.
Rods.	Rate.	Amount.	Rods.	Rate.	Amount.			

—————, Commissioner.

Sworn to by the above named settler, _____, before me, this — day of — 18 . . . _____, Justice of the Peace for _____ County.

The necessary payments and improvements having been made it is still necessary that the conditions of *residence* be complied with; and such having been done, a certificate in the following form entitles the applicant to his grant:—

LABOR ACT.

(New Law.)

I, _____, a Commissioner under "An Act to facilitate the settlement of Crown Lands," do hereby certify that _____ has built a house of not less dimensions than 16 by 20 feet, and is at present residing (and has continued *for the last three years to reside*) upon the Lot of Land approved to him in the County of _____, and described as follows:—

That he has paid in full for the same by money or labor, and that he has cleared and cultivated not less than ten acres of the said lot. (Unless the labor has been previously reported details must be here stated). When done, where, and at what rate per rod.

_____, Commissioner.

Sworn to by the above named settler, before me, _____, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of _____, this — day of _____, 18.

_____, J. P.

Should the applicant desire to cut timber from off the lot he must make application for permission to do so as below:—

To the Honorable the Surveyor General:

_____ day of _____, 18—.

I, _____, having an approval under "The Act to facilitate the settlement of Crown Lands," (Labor Act) of Lot _____, in the Parish of _____, in the County of _____, on which I am now residing, and on which during the year previous to this application I have cultivated four acres, ask that permission to cut Timber and Lumber on the said Lot until the first day of May next, be granted to me, according to the provisions of the said Act.

_____, Applicant.

I, _____, of _____, in the County of _____, make oath and say that I am at present residing on Lot _____ in the Parish of _____, in the County of _____, located to me under "The Act to facilitate the settlement of Crown Lands," and that I have been residing thereon since the _____, that I have built thereon a house fit for occupancy, of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and that I have cleared and had cultivated during the past year at least four acres of the said Lot, and that I have performed labor on the Roads, on account of the payment for said Lot, to the amount of _____ dollars.

_____, Applicant.

Sworn at _____, in the County of _____, this _____ day of _____, 18—, before me,

_____, J. P.

[Certificate of two neighbors.]

_____ day of _____, 18—.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we are neighbors of _____, that he is now residing on Lot _____, in the County of _____. that he has built on the said Lot a house fit for occupancy, of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and that he has cleared and had cultivated during the past year at least four acres of the said Lot.

_____.

_____.

[Commissioner's Certificate.]

I, _____, Commissioner under "The Act to facilitate the settlement of Crown Lands," do certify that _____ has performed labor to the amount of _____ dollars, on account of payment for Lot No. _____, in the Parish of _____, in the County of _____, approved to him under the said Act.

Dated the _____ day of _____, 18—.

This application being forwarded to the Crown Land Office and proving to be correct, a permit immediately issues to the applicant, thus:—

NEW BRUNSWICK, TO-WIT:

WHEREAS _____ of _____, in the County of _____, is now actually residing on Lot No. _____, in _____ Settlement,

in the County of ———, containing ——— aêres, located to him under the Act to Facilitate the settlement of Crown Lands, (Labor Act), and hath complied with all the conditions requisite in order to entitle him to a Permission to cut Timber, Logs and other Lumber on said lot ;

The right is therefore given him to remove, take and carry away the Timber, Logs and other Lumber standing and being on said Lot, from the present date until the first day of May next, subject to the following conditions :—

1. If the exterior boundary lines of said Lot be not surveyed, then the Locatee shall, as soon after the issuing of this Permission as practicable, cause the same to be done.

2. This Permission shall not be transferable.

3. No other person shall be allowed to cut and haul Logs from off the leased Lot but the Locatee residing thereon.

4. That such cutting and hauling shall be done by such Locatee with men and horses hired by himself, and that in no instance shall more than one span of horses or one yoke of oxen be employed at any one time in hauling Logs from off said Lot under this Permission.

5. See sec. 5 Free Grants License.

Should the above conditions not be complied with, or should there be any fraud or misrepresentation in the application for this Permission, then this Permission shall be and become void and of none effect, and all Lumber cut on said Lot shall be considered as cut in trespass, and liable to be dealt with as such.

Surveyor General.

Under this Act any improvements which may have been made on any lot before the approval to the applicant must be paid for. If the applicant produce a quit-claim or release from the party who may have made the improvements, such release will be valid at the Crown Land office, *but if the applicant files his petition without such release, he must pay the then present value of any improvements that may have been made, such value to be determined by the then Surveyor General in such manner as he may deem advisable.*

LAND SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

UNDER CAP. 5, VOL. 1, OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, AND THE CONSOLIDATED STATUTES, PAGE 1015.

Under this Act applications may be made for Crown Lands without any conditions of settlement. All applications are made subject to a claim of "present value" for any improvement that may have been made on the lot applied for, to be determined by the Surveyor General, in such manner as he may deem advisable, and if surveyed at Government expense, for a claim of three dollars (\$3) for each one hundred acres applied for. If the land applied for be unsurveyed one dollar must accompany each application to purchase, to secure an order of survey to the District Surveyor; and no single application will be received for more than two hundred acres of Land. The application must be in the name of *one individual*, no applications being recognized which are made in the name of a company, firm or partnership.

Should the Governor in Council favorably consider the application the sale of the land applied for is advertised in the *Royal Gazette* for at least twenty-one days. All sales of land under this Act take place at the Crown Land Office, at noon on the first Tuesday in each month.

The upset price is eighty cents per acre, (except in special cases, determined by the Governor in Council) in addition to value of improvements and survey fee. The following is the form to be used for applications under this Act:—

AUCTION.

To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

THE PETITION of _____, of the Parish of _____, in the County of _____,

Humbly Sheweth—

That he is a British subject, and desirous of purchasing—
acres of Crown Land situate as follows:—

[Description to be full and particular.]

(Not to interfere with the right to cut Timber, &c., under Licenses applied for previous to this application.)

under the provisions of Chapter 5, Volume 1, Revised Statutes.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

[Signature of Petitioner.]

County.	Parish.	Acres.	If Vacant.	If Surveyed.	If improved, by whom Claimed, and Value of Improvements.

If the Land has been surveyed at Government expense, three dollars must be forwarded to the Crown Land office with the Petition. If *unsurveyed*, one dollar must be sent, when an order of Survey will issue.

If the purchaser, at the time of sale, purchased the land at the upset price, he is allowed fourteen days in which to pay the purchase money, but if the land be sold at any *advance* upon the upset price, the whole amount of the purchase money must be immediately paid, or the land is again offered for sale. No conditions of settlement or residence are required under this form of application, and so soon as the purchaser has paid for the land bought, the grant thereof is issued to him.

MINING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Below will be found copies of the "Mining Regulations" as now in existence in the Province.

If a Mining License be required on Land that has been already granted, the party wishing a License must secure the title to the Land, and upon his showing such title at the Crown Land office, a license is issued to him upon payment of a sum of ten dollars, agreeably to the mining regulations on "Granted Lands."

If a Mining License be required on Crown Lands or Lands not yet granted, the party desiring a License must apply to the Crown Land office, stating his desire, and naming the County in which such License is desired. Mining Licenses in that County are advertised for sale, by publication in the *Royal Gazette* for one month. The upset price is twenty dollars per square mile, and the sale takes place at the Crown Land office, at the time advertised.

After the sale, upon payment of the purchase money, the purchaser is entitled to a License agreeably to Mining Regulations on "Crown Lands":—

MINING REGULATIONS.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(ON GRANTED LAND.)

[Approved in Council 21st December, 1872.]

1. On payment of a Fee of Ten Dollars, License to be granted to the owner of the soil, or his Assignee, for a period not exceeding twenty-five years.

2. Every Mining License to be exempted from payment of Royalty on Coal and all other Minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from its date.

3. From and after the expiration of such period of ten years, the Rent or Royalty upon Coal to be twenty cents per chaldron; upon Shale ten cents per chaldron; and upon all Metallic Ores, except Gold and Silver, two and one-half per cent. upon the value thereof, when raised or dug; provided that such Royalty

shall not be exacted during continuance of such License, if the Licensee or his Assigns shall make it appear upon oath, to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent. on the capital invested.

4. The Royalty on Gold and Silver shall be five per cent., payable from the date of the Lease, upon the gross amount of Gold and Silver mined by any mode whatever, subject, however, to the proviso in Regulation No. 3.

5. The Rent or Royalty, when payable, shall be paid quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August and November, in each year to the Receiver General, or an Agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The statements on which such payments are to be made on oath.

6. No Licenses shall be granted in respect of lands previously the subject of Mining License, unless specially approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Licenses heretofore issued may be surrendered, and Licenses in lieu thereof issued in accordance herewith, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under their previous License.

7. The License shall only continue during the existence of the legal title, or interest, to dig Coal or other Minerals therefrom, of the Licensee or his Assigns.

Surveyor General.

MINING REGULATIONS.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(ON CROWN LANDS.)

[Approved in Council 21st December, 1872.]

1. Every Mining License shall be exempted from Royalty on Coal and all other Minerals, except Gold and Silver, for ten years from the date thereof.

2. That the right of Mining for the term of twenty-five years, within a tract not exceeding five square miles, as may be applied for within any County, shall be put up at a fixed rent of twenty cents per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent on the value of all other Minerals, including Gold and Silver, raised or dug, to be paid on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year,

to the Receiver General, or an Agent to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; provided that such Royalty shall not be exacted during the continuance of the Lease, if the Lessee or his Assigns shall make it appear on oath to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the profits of the undertaking, over and above reasonable expenses, and the Royalty to the Crown, do not exceed six per cent. on the capital invested; and provided also, that the Lessee or Assignee shall furnish to the Receiver General, or such Agent as aforesaid, quarterly, at the days above-named, statements on oath of the quantity of Coal raised, and the value of all other minerals raised or dug.

3. That the upset preference price shall be Twenty Dollars per square mile.

4. That the preference money be paid by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being bid off, after which other lots will, if applied for in the same County, be offered for sale in like manner. The first purchaser shall be required to select his ground within twelve months after day of sale. The second purchaser within twelve months and ten days, and so on; each purchaser being allowed ten days more than his predecessor.

5. That the Lease contain a covenant for renewal, or that the Crown may resume possession and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by Arbitrators appointed, one by the Surveyor General, and one by the Lessee or his Assigns. In case the Lessee or his Assigns fail to appoint an Arbitrator within ten days after being required by written notice served upon the Lessee or his Assigns, if in the Province, or after publication of such notice for one month in the *Royal Gazette*, then the Surveyor General shall have the power to appoint two Arbitrators; such Arbitrators appointed in either case aforesaid, shall select a third, the award of any two of whom shall be final.

6. That if the Lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other Minerals to the value of four hundred dollars from his ground within any one year, (the first five years excepted) during the continuance of his Lease, the same shall become forfeited.

7. Mining Leases heretofore issued and not now liable to forfeiture may be surrendered, and Leases in lieu thereof issued in accordance with these Regulations, where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that Mining operations have not been profitably conducted under previous Licenses.

Surveyor General.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

No person should select a lot on which to settle without first examining it in person, or having it examined by some one competent to judge of its quality for agricultural purposes. A person living in the vicinity of any of the settlements can easily make this inspection. Having selected such lot as he may approve of, he gives the number thereof to the Commissioner for the settlement, who prepares his application and forwards it to the Crown Land office for approval.

A party living at a distance from any settlement is frequently placed at a disadvantage. If he cannot afford to travel to the settlement for the purpose of inspection, he must depend, in a great measure, upon obtaining the services of some competent person to select for him. In any case, the selection made, a petition in the proper form must be forwarded to the Crown Land office without delay, when, if found correct, its approval is published in the *Royal Gazette*. This publication gives the petitioner possession of the lot.

Immediately after obtaining possession, it is necessary that the petitioner comply with the several settlement conditions of the Act under which he may have applied, in order to secure his grant. These several conditions will be found under the head of "Means of procuring grants of Crown Lands."

To determine the quality of the land by the growth of its timber requires considerable experience. Land timbered with maple and birch (hardwood land) is acknowledged generally to be the best for farming purposes; but land timbered with softwood is frequently good, especially when the growth is hemlock and the land rises from large knolls to small hills, or undulates. This latter kind is apt to be somewhat damp in the Spring, and cannot be worked readily, but is generally free from stone and easily cultivated. Land timbered entirely with spruce is seldom fit for cultivation, although some, under favorable circumstances, is fair land. Cedar swamps, when properly drained, frequently give the best grass crops the farmer has. The reader is referred to Professor Johnston's report for an extended description of the different soils of New Brunswick.

The settler will find it to his advantage to take the following articles with him, when taking possession of his lot, viz :—

One axe, and one grub hoe.

These two articles are indispensable. In addition to these he should be supplied with—

- 1 Cross-cut saw,
- 1 Hand saw,
- 1 One inch augur,
- 1 One-and-one-half inch augur,
- 1 Hammer or hatchet,
- 1 Peavy.

For cooking purposes he will require,—

- 1 tin Bake-oven,
- 2 tin Pails,
- Cups and Plates,
- Frying pan,
- Knives, Forks and Spoons.

With these articles he can manage very well for the first season. If he has a horse he will require to take eight or ten harrow teeth, to supply a *crotch hurrow*, which he can himself make from some forked hardwood tree, the crotch required being in the form of a V. As his operations progress he can add such farming implements as he may find necessary or advisable.

The lands in the Province which are best adapted for settlement purposes, and which are still in the possession of the Crown, are said to be those lying in the Northern and Eastern parts of Victoria and Madawaska Counties, extending in a Northeasterly direction into Restigouche County, on the head waters of the Upsalquitch and Restigouche Rivers:

SITUATION OF THE VACANT CROWN LANDS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The locality of the vacant Crown Lands in each County of the Province is thus generally described :—

IN RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

The only granted lands in this County are along the Southern side of the Restigouche River and Baie de Chaleur, from the mouth of the Upsalquitch River, down or Easterly to the Gloucester County line. The remainder of the County is still vacant Crown Land.

IN GLOUCESTER COUNTY,

Principally in the Southern and Western parts of the County, the grants running along the Bay Shore and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

IN NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In this County the granted lands extend along the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and up both sides of the Miramichi River and S. W. Miramichi River to the York Co. line, leaving the remaining large portion of the County still vacant.

IN KENT COUNTY

The granted lands extend farther back from the Gulf of St. Lawrence than in Northumberland County and the vacant land lies principally in the Western part of the County, and West of the I. C. Railway. There is, however, some vacant land East of the I. C. Railway between it and the granted lots. The principal grants West of the I. C. Railway lie on both sides of Salmon River from the Queens County line up.

IN WESTMORLAND COUNTY

The principal vacant land lies toward the Northwestern portion of the County and North of New Canaan River, although there are many lots scattered over nearly all the County.

IN ALBERT COUNTY

The vacant lands are scattered over the Northern and Western parts of the County, with large tracts in Coverdale parish.

IN SAINT JOHN COUNTY

Principally in Saint Martins Parish.

IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Scattered over the Parishes of Dumbarton, Pennfield, St. George, Lepreaux and Clarendon.

IN KING'S COUNTY

In the Parishes of Havelock and Studholm and scattered over the Northeastern part of the County.

IN QUEEN'S COUNTY

In the Parishes of Johnston, Chipman, Waterborough, Brunswick and Petersville.

IN SUNBURY COUNTY.

The largest tracts are in the extreme North, but small tracts are scattered throughout the County.

IN YORK COUNTY

Is a large tract in the Northeastern part, on Cain's River and another in New Maryland parish, with small vacancies in other parts.

IN CARLETON COUNTY

The largest vacancies are in Kent, Aberdeen and Brighton parishes, with lots here and there in other parishes.

IN VICTORIA COUNTY

On Salmon River, above Ennishone and Northeast of Grand Falls; on both sides of Tobique River, above Gulquac, East of Stonehaven and two large tracts South of Wapskehegan River, with scattered vacancies in other parts.

IN MADAWASKA COUNTY

East of Quisebis River in St. Ann's and St. Basil, on Green River, near the Quebec Line and between Madawaska River and Baker Lake with another tract West of Baker Lake.

APPENDIX.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE COUNTIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE SHIRE-TOWNS.

No.	COUNTY.	SHIRE-TOW
1	Albert,	Hopewell.
2	Carleton,	Woodstock.
3	Charlotte,	St. Andrews.
4	Gloucester,	Bathurst.
5	Kent,	Richibucto.
6	King's,	Hampton.
7	Madawaska,	Edmundston.
8	Northumberland,	Newcastle.
9	Queen's,	Gagetown.
10	Restigouche,	Dalhousie.
11	St. John,	St. John.
12	Sunbury,	Oromocto.
13	Victoria,	Andover.
14	Westmorland,	Dorchester.
15	York,	Fredericton.

LIST OF PARISHES IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

ALBERT COUNTY.	CARLETON COUNTY.	CHARLOTTE COUNTY.	GLOUCESTER COUNTY.	KENT COUNTY.	KING'S COUNTY.	MADAWASKA COUNTY.	NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Alma, Coverdale, Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough, Hopewell.	Alderdeen, Brighton, Kent, Northampton, Peel, Richmond, Simonds, Wakefield, Wicklow, Wilnot, Woodstock.	Campobello, Clarendon, Duffrin, Dumbarton, Grand Manan, Lepreaux, Pennfield, St. Andrews, St. Croix, St. David, St. George, St. James, St. Patrick, St. Stephen, West Isles.	Bathurst, Beresford, Caraquet, Inkerman, New Brandon, Saumarez, Shippegan.	Acadieville, Carleton, Dundas, Harcourt, Richibucto, St. Louis, St. Mary, Weldford, Wellington.	Cardwell, Greenwich, Hammond, Hampton, Havelock, Kars, Kingston, Norton, Rothsay, Springfield, Studholm, Sussex, Upham, Waterford, Westfield.	Madawaska, St. Ann's, St. Basil, St. Francis, St. Hilaire, St. Jacques, St. Leonard.	Alnwick, Blackville, Blissfield, Chatham, Derby, Glengel, Hardwicke, Huskisson, Ludlow, Nelson, Newcastle, North Esk, South Esk.

LIST OF PARISHES IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK,—Con.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.	RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.	ST. JOHN COUNTY.	SUNBURY COUNTY.	VICTORIA COUNTY.	WESTMORLAND COUNTY.	YORK COUNTY.
Brunswick, Cambridge, Canning, Chipman, Gagetown, Hampstead, Johnston, Petersville, Waterborough, Wickham.	Addington, Colborne, Dalhousie, Durham.	Lancaster, Musquash, Portland, Town of St. John, City of St. Martins, Simonds,	Blissville, Burton, Gladstone, Lincoln, Maugerville, Northfield, Sheffield.	Andover, Drummond, Gordon, Grand Falls, Lorne, Perth.	Botsford, Dorchester, Moncton, Sackville, Salisbury, Shediac, Westmorland.	Bright, Canterbury, Douglas, Dumfries, Fredericton, City Kingsclear, Manners Sutton, New Maryland, North Lake, Prince William, Queensbury, St. Mary's, Southampton, Stanley.

List of Settlements established under the Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands, being 42 sect.,
Vic. Cap. 4, with their respective Commissioners.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	NAME OF SETTLEMENT.	COMMISSIONER.	ADDRESS OF COMMISSIONER.
Festigouche, do. do. do. do.	Dalhousie, Addington, Colborne, Durham, do.	Balmoral, Colebrooke, Lorne, Mitchell, Sunnyside, Millville,	Alex. Stewart, do.	Dalhousie, do.
	Inkerman & Caraqueet, Shippegan, Inkerman, Beresford.	Miscou Island, Pacquetville, Robertville, St. Isidore,	Thos. Hays, Jr., Oliver Pride, Angus McLean, Juste Hache, Alex. Boyd,	Jacquet River. Jacquet Riv. Station. Sunnyside, Durham. Caraqet.
	Saumarez & Inkerman, Nelson,	Miscou Island, Pacquetville, Robertville, St. Isidore,	Juste Hache, Jerome Roy, John Young,	Miscou Island. Caraqet.
	Hardwicke, Blissfield, Blackville, Newcastle, Ludlow.	Carleton, I. C. R., Eel River, Hazelton, Lockstead, on I. C. R., N. of Newcastle, Pleasant Ridge, St. Joseph, The Sugary, Warwick,	Thos. Doolan, Jonathan Noble, Henry Swim, John L. Scofield, Alex. Atchison, John Campbell,	Petit Roche. Tracadie. Nelson. Hardwicke, Doaktown. Blackville. Newcastle. Boiestown.
Northumberland, do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	Acadieville, Weldford, St. Mary's & Harcourt, St. Mary's & Harcourt, do. do. Harcourt,	Acadieville, Colebrook Dale, Girouard, North Rhomboid, South Rhomboid, Adamsville.	Alex. Atchison, John Keys, John Stevenson, Jr., do. Lake Johnson, do. do.	Newcastle. Derby. Kingston. do. St. Paul's. do. do.
	Kent, do. do. do. do. do.			

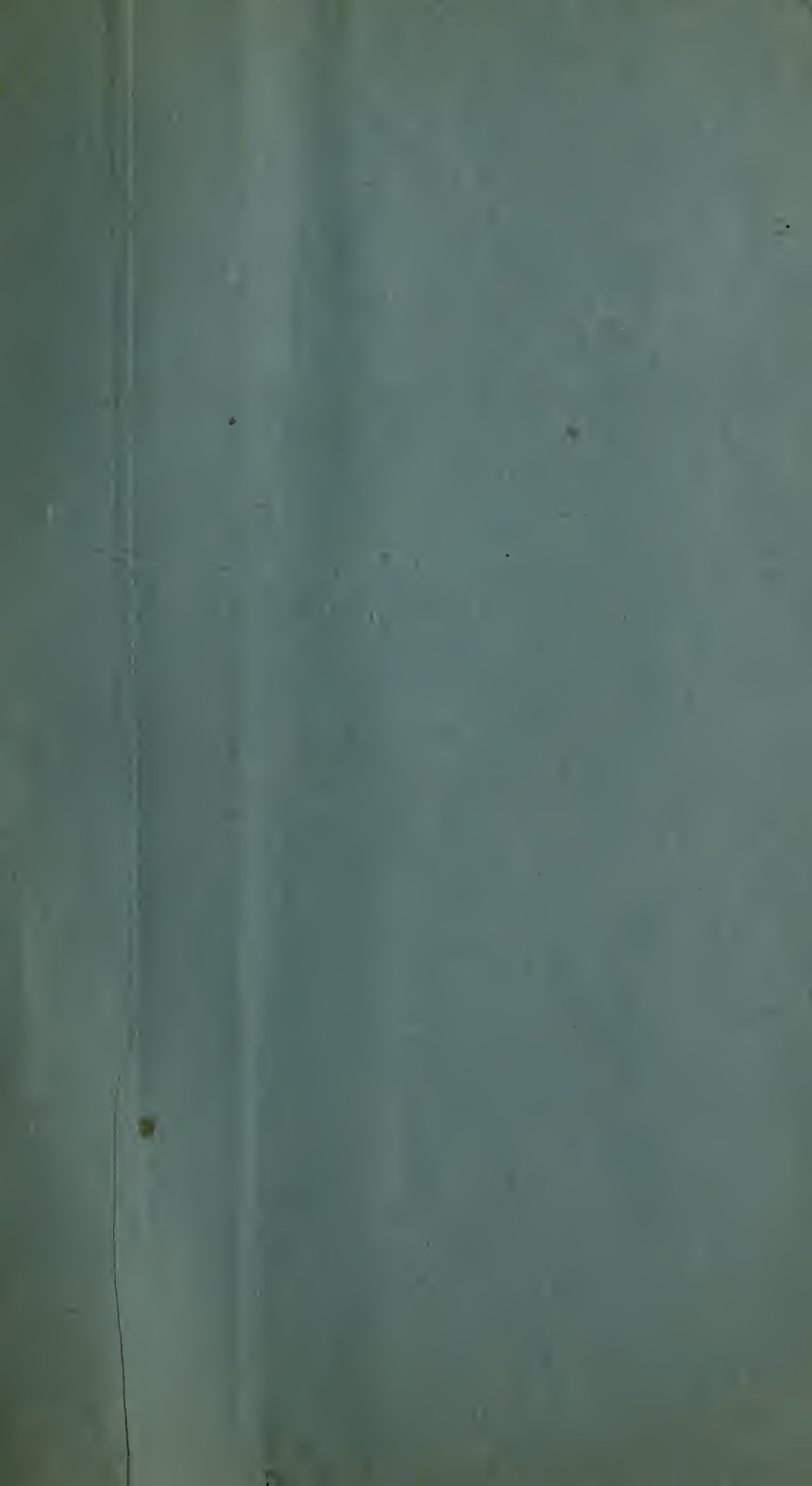
List of Settlements established under the Act relating to Free Grants of Crown Lands, being 42 sect.,
Vic. Cap. 4, with their respective Commissioners.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	PARISH.	NAMES OF SETTLEMENT.	COMMISSIONER.	ADDRESS OF COMMISSIONER.
Charlottesville, do.	St. James, do.	Beaconsfield, Canoose,	D. F. Maxwell, do.	St. Stephen. do.
Sunbury, & York, do, & Carleton,	Gladstone, do.	Hartsville, Peltoma,	Jeremiah Tracy, do.	Tracy Station. do.
Carleton, do.	Bright and Brighton, Kent, do.	Cloverdale, Beaufort, Chapmanville,	R. H. Morgan, W. B. Mills, John Clancey,	Millville. Foreston. Johnville.
Victoria, do.	Perth, Drummond,	Kintore, New Denmark,	Thos. Cummings, H. P. Peterson,	Kintore. New Denmark.
do.	Perth, do.	Red Rapids, Stonehaven,	J. H. Brewer, Wm. McPhail,	Arthurette. Stonehaven.
do.	do. and Drummond, Drummond and St. Leonard.	Tilley, Commeau Ridge,	S. A. Cameron, Basil Boulhier,	Andover. St. Leonard.
do. & Madawaska, do.	Gordon, St. Jacques.	Sisson Ridge, Patrieville,	John Smith, John Lynch,	Three Bks. Tobique. St. Jacques.
Madawaska,				

**LIST OF SURVEYOR GENERALS OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY
HELD OFFICE.**

Hon. George Sproule,*	York County.
" G. P. Kembell,*	" "
" Anthony Lackwood,*	" "
" George Shore,*	" "
" S. P. Hurd,*	" "
" Thomas Baillie,*	" "
" John S. Saunders,*	" "
" Thomas Baillie,*	" "
" R. D. Wilmot,	Sunbury County.
" W. H. Steeves,*	Albert "
" James Brown,*	Charlotte "
" John Montgomery,*	Restigouche County.
" James Brown,*	Charlotte "
" John McMillan,	Restigouche "
" Bliss Botsford,	Westmorland "
" Chas. Connell,*	Carleton "
" Richard Sutton,*	Northumberland County.
" W. P. Flewelling,*	King's County.
" Wm. Lindsay,	Carleton "
" B. R. Stevenson,	Charlotte County.
" Michael Adams,	Northumberland County.

Those marked thus * are now dead.



E R R A T A .

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Read.</i>
7....	3 from bottom....	"It empties" ...	"Emptying"
14....	22 " top	"all of which" ...	"these Settlements."
55....	7 " bottom....	"readily" ...	"early."
59	shire-town of Sunbury Co., "Oromocto" ... "Burton."		
60	<i>Huskisson Parish</i> should appear in Kent Co., not Northumberland.		

